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Hoffman's EXTRA - QUALITY

Farm Seeds



SPRING · 1936
38TH YEAR

FIRST . . . A Heart-to-Heart Message:

ABOUT Seeds of course . . . and just the plain common-sense truth about them.

Seeds have always been a mighty important factor back of everything that lives and grows . . . and they always will be. When a man wants a crop, he must have seed to grow it. And who yet ever sowed any seed with the hope of growing anything but a good crop? We are all alike. We all want to grow good crops. But some of us have different ways of starting. Wise is the man who first seeks the very best and cleanest seed his money can buy. Who gladly pays the little extra cash it costs him—and starts his crop with one big part of the job already done.

And what does that little extra cost of seed amount to, compared to the value of the extra crop it is going to grow? Mighty little!

You will now be looking over a list of truly Good Seeds. Please keep this fact in mind . . . the seeds you order from this book are backed by a firm that knows the truth about the seeds it sells, and tries to give it to you fair and square! Your money goes into the seeds you buy . . . your profit must come out of them. Let this book be your seed-guide this Spring toward better farm crops.

You'll always find us trying our level best to please you as we trade together. Why not send us your order today?

Sincerely,

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

**Hoffman's
Seeds**



**This
37-year-old
Guarantee
Your
Protection**

"MONEY-BACK" TERMS

THIS plain statement puts everything right up to you. You are to be court and jury in the case. Judge for yourself. SEED THAT YOU BUY HERE MUST BE SATISFACTORY ON ITS ARRIVAL OR MAY BE RETURNED PROMPTLY, AND YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED—ROUND TRIP FREIGHT TO BE PAID BY US. Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. . . . Hoffman's Seeds will please you!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.

**A
RECORD
and a
PROMISE**

38th Year (Since 1899)

Selling Direct to Farmers

HIGH QUALITY SEEDS for the FARM

WAY back in 1899, at the start of his business, Mr. A. H. Hoffman made a very important decision. It was this: "I want clean, sound seed . . . and so does every other farmer . . . and that's the kind of seed I am going to sell them!"

That's the foundation this business has been built upon . . . Good Seeds . . . Plus Fair Prices . . . Plus Fair Dealing with Everybody!

During these years about 80,000 different farmers have sown Hoffman's Seeds. They know. They have gotten results. That's what counts! Great numbers of them have taken the trouble to write about their unusual success with Hoffman's Seeds.

Our promise to you is just this: You will find Hoffman's Seeds to be cleaned *clean*; they are of hardy source, adapted to your conditions; they are tested and sound; and they do make "Extra" Good Crops. Sow them on your farm this year. They will pay you *well*!

Get ready now for your hay crop next summer. . . . Sow Hoffman "Extra" Quality Seed, and grow a Good one!



HOW GOOD IT FEELS

To walk through a field of
more-than-knee-deep Clover!



WHAT farm crop is more beautiful anyway than a nice field of Red Clover? And don't it give you a real thrill to just get into it? Yes, to have such a field is fine. But how to get it—that's often the problem!

One thing—good stands of clover don't just happen. There are reasons back of them. The right conditions—right soil—suitable seed. These are three of the main reasons. No question but that the seed is important.

It's a shame that price per bushel so often decides which seed shall be bought. Price should be the *last* thing to consider. Everything has its value. Seeds same as anything else. A cheap price on seed can mean only one thing . . . inferior seed!

If Hoffman's "Extra" Quality Clover Seed should cost you \$2 a bushel more than ordinary seed (but it rarely ever does) . . . that means about 30 cents an acre. That 30 cents might be just the difference between a good thick stand of clover and a poor stand. Worth the difference, you say? Yes, indeed—every time!

Sowing Hoffman's Clover Seed, you know you're sowing the choice seed of the crop . . . seed of known source . . . seed that is cleaned *clean* . . . tested seed, that is sound and will produce a stand. Sow Hoffman's Clover Seed this Spring, and with soil and weather conditions favorable, you're going to get clover!

"28 acres of Red Clover and Alsike (2/3 Red and 1/3 Alsike)— $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. One cutting."

Clarence Forney,
Lebanon, Pa.

"For years your Clover Seed always gives me a good catch of grass. . . . Four of my neighbors are ordering with me this year."

A. W. Jamison,
Ulster County, N. Y.



This splendid hay crop was grown from Hoffman's "Extra" Quality Seed by Noah Nolt, Bareville, Pa. Look at those thick windrows. What is your opinion? Did Hoffman Seed pay him?

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Hoffman's "EXTRA" RED CLOVER

THERE is only one kind of clover seed to buy . . . the very best seed that you can possibly get. After all, it does not pay to take chances on clover seed. Every dollar that you spend for "Extra" Quality Seed brings extra dollars to you that you would not get otherwise.

Hoffman's "Extra" Quality and "Extra" Clean Clover Seed is worth more than lower priced, poorer quality seed because it is cleaner, free from weeds, hardy, and prolific.

Don't forget . . . better crops come from better seeds. After all, you can have the best farm in the world and you can be a very good farmer, but you are helpless when your seed does not make a good showing . . . or when the seed turns out to be impure and full of weeds.

That is why for more than 37 years we have taken extra care to offer only clean seed. The man that buys inferior, low-priced seed is only fooling himself—nobody else.

It is estimated that if you sowed 5 quarts of clover seed to the acre, and if this seed is only 2 per cent impure, you will then be sowing 50,000 weeds to the acre. WHAT DO YOU WANT TO RAISE . . . CLOVER OR WEEDS?

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

Hoffman's "EXTRA" RED CLOVER

THIS is the cleanest seed that you can buy at any price. Remember—it costs no more in time and labor to sow good seed like this than it does inferior seeds. Every lot of this seed is tested for purity and sound growth. Average tests for years have run well over the 99.50 per cent pure mark. There is a United States Government tag on each bag in order to verify the source of this dependable, northern-grown, home-grown seed. That is the kind of protection that puts real money in your pocket. Uncle Sam means just what he says about it!

Order your Hoffman's "Extra" Quality Red Clover Seed today and then later on send us a picture of the crop you got. Don't envy farmers who have big crops of clover . . . be like them . . . sow Hoffman's "Extra" Quality Red Clover Seed. . . . See Price List.

"ECONOMY" Brand Red Clover, if in stock, means what its name implies—a saving. . . . Supply is bound to be short this year. Sometimes seed can be bought that contains a portion of Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike, or other crop seed. This can sell at a lower price. If "Economy" Red Clover is all sold when your order arrives, may we substitute the value in "Extra" Quality Seed?

"Your clover was fine and I had a good stand and lots of hay. I am very much pleased with Hoffman's Seeds. I never fail to get a stand of clover."

Walton Hunsinger,
Catawissa, Pa.

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

"Swapping" Weeds—a Bad Business

DON'T sow weeds. You don't have to! But many a man will "swap weeds" this Spring and won't even know it! For he'll buy home-cleaned seed from a neighbor, who really thinks it to be clean seed. But this farm-to-farm trading of seeds can amount to nothing more than swapping weeds—until real scientific cleaning can have a place in the plan.

Many actual tests of so-called "cleaned" seed still show around 2 per cent weeds in the seed. That means around 350,000 weeds still in a bushel. There's real danger in sowing such seed. . . . Don't gamble—you can't afford to. Buy Hoffman's really clean seed—let the other fellow worry with his bargain seed.



A double joy to any farmer's heart. . . . Two fine youngsters like these . . . and such a GOOD Heavy Stand of Clover. . . . Who wouldn't like to have both?

Hoffman's ALSIKE CLOVER

As YOU know—Alsike is a sure-catch Clover, white blossom, fine stemmed, hardy, stands lower places better than other clovers. Seed is small. Often sown mixed with Red Clover at two to three parts Red to one part Alsike.

Here is a seed where quality counts—and certainly not the price per bushel. "*Extra*" Quality Alsike is what nearly everybody sows. Extra well cleaned. The very choice of the crop. Bound to please the most particular buyer. "Economy" Alsike sells for less money. May contain some White Dutch Clover or Timothy, which lowers the test.

WHITE (Dutch) CLOVER

Good for early Spring grazing. High protein value. Stands trampling well. Lots of nectar for the bees. Constantly grows new plants, because its stems take root whenever they touch the ground. See Price List.



These purebred Guernseys are doing well on their Sweet Clover pasture . . . Calvert County, Maryland

Hoffman's SWEET CLOVER

HERE is a way to improve poor ground with little labor and expense. Plant Sweet Clover. It is a great soil improver. Will grow most anywhere. A wonderful soil-enriching crop. Splendid for green manure. Rich in nitrogen. Easy to plow—its roots being soft and tender. Sweet Clover, under favorable conditions, gives a strong growth, supplies a winter covering and pasture in the early Spring.

Although Sweet Clover will do well almost anywhere, note these two points carefully:

1. Sweet Clover needs lime.
2. The seed should always be inoculated.

Use the same amount of lime for sweet clover that you would for alfalfa. Sow about twenty pounds of seed per acre. Cover the seed well. Hoffman's Sweet Clover Seed has been scarified to quicken the growth of the plants.

If you need something to help out on pasture, Sweet Clover may make considerable good grazing after mid-summer. That is, if seeded alone early in the Spring on good land which is adapted to it. . . . When sown in a grain field, Sweet Clover generally needs most of the first year's growth to make enough root for a maximum yield the second season. Cows should be turned onto second-year Sweet Clover when it is 6 to 10 inches high, depending on the soil, the size of the herd, and the acreage. It will sometimes carry three cows per acre from May to midsummer. Cows must be fenced in until they acquire a taste for it. Growth should be kept down to about a foot in height to promote branching and retard seeding. Give the cows plenty of water and some dry roughage.

It may be a good plan to sow some Red or Alsike Clover along with the Sweet Clover, until you are sure it will

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

SWEET CLOVER

thrive for you. . . . Sweet Clover is many times sown into corn at the last cultivation and pastured the following summer, instead of putting the corn stubble in oats. The Sweet Clover can then be plowed, and the ground put into wheat. Enough moisture gives success to this plan.

WHITE BLOSSOM

THIS is the variety that the great majority of people sow. Plant in the Spring and you will get a fine growth in the Fall of the same year. This biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*) lives for two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year, it will live until the Fall of the following year. Let it go to seed and it will reseed itself and last for years. Invaluable for soil improvement, hay, pasture—and to inoculate soil for Alfalfa. Seldom suffers from Clover diseases.

YELLOW BLOSSOM

YELLOW flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet the first year and 4 to 5 feet the second year. Preferred by some because of its finer stems. It makes a finer grade of hay or pasture. Stems nearly as fine as Alfalfa.

GRUNDY COUNTY

AN early dwarf strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Matures two weeks earlier. Has finer stems—makes a finer hay—more palatable feed—not as tall.



Treat All Legume Seeds with *Hoffman's* **INOCULANT**

IT COSTS so little now to apply Hoffman's Inoculant to your seeds. Prices of these cultures are lower today than ever before.

Hoffman's Inoculant increases the yield and quality of legume crops. Helps them to quicker growth—earlier maturity. Enables legumes to grow where they cannot thrive otherwise. Besides aiding the growing plant whose seed has been inoculated, these tiny germs supply nitrogen which also benefits other crops that are growing along with the treated legume plants.

APPLY HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT TO:

Red Clover	Alfalfa
Soy Beans	Sweet Clover
Alsike Clover	Canada Peas
Cow Peas	Mammoth Clover
Lespedeza	Vetch

Leading agricultural authorities say that it pays to inoculate all the above seeds. Tests everywhere prove that inoculated seed produces bigger and better crops.

Inoculate these seeds with the right kind of bacteria.

*See what inoculation helps
to do for Clover.*



LOW PRICES OF HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT

Several kinds of bacteria—many size cans.
Each kind of seed requires a different germ.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size	1 bu. size	2½ bu. size
Alfalfa	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.25
Sweet Clover ....	.35	.60	1.25
Red Clover .....	.35	.60	1.25
Mammoth, Alsike	.35	.60	1.25
White Clover ...	.35	.60	1.25
Japan Clover or Lespedeza ....	.35	.60	1.25
	1 bu. size	2 bu. size	5 bu. size
Soy Beans	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.25
Cow Peas .....	.35	.60	1.25
Vetch .....	.35	.60	1.25
Canada Field Peas	.35	.60	1.25
Garden Peas, Sweet Peas (peck size only) .....			.25

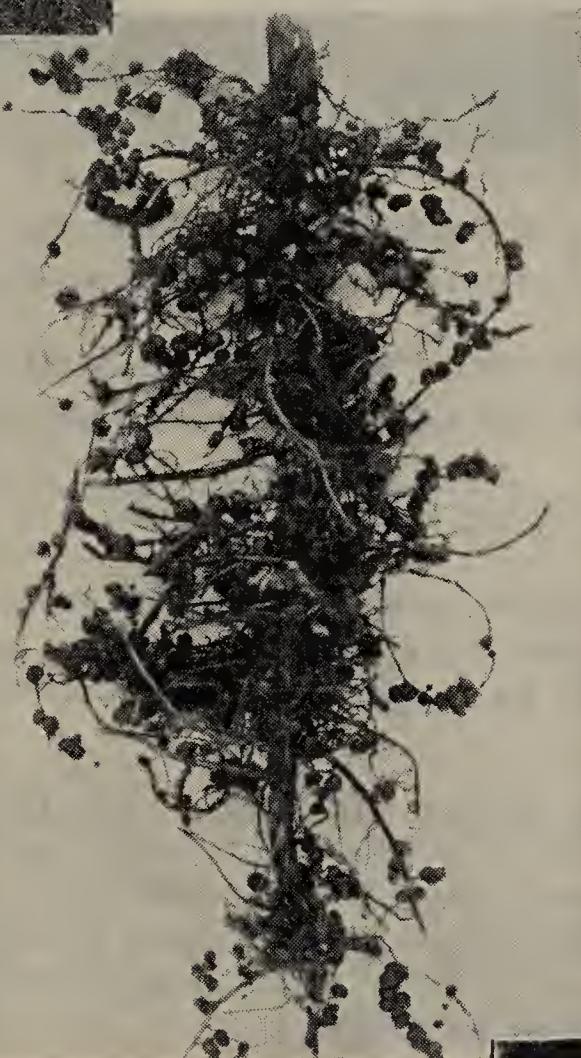


Be sure to say on your order which seed is to be inoculated—because it takes different germs to treat the various kinds of seeds.

When correctly inoculated, these legume plants will form little sacs on their roots. In these sacs they store up nitrogen which they draw from the air. This nitrogen not only helps these plants themselves, but is also left in the ground for you. It only costs about 20 cents to inoculate an acre of Alfalfa with bacteria, which will gather about 100 pounds of nitrogen, worth \$20 to \$30 annually. This bacteria may live there in the soil for many years. Cost is so

small — the benefits so great — that it pays to inoculate every legume seeding with a fresh, pure culture, even though the land has been previously inoculated.

Hoffman's Inoculant is guaranteed to be a pure, live, fresh culture . . . and to produce nodules. Hoffman's Inoculant is prepared by skilled bacteriologists in one of the country's best laboratories. It is endorsed by Government authorities. Very easily applied to seed, prepared in humus form.



Center: A well-inoculated root of a soy-bean plant. . . . See the many nodules filled with nitrogen.
Top and bottom pictures show how inoculant is applied to seed just before it is sowed.



If You Needed a Team of Good Work-Horses



Or if you needed a good Purebred bull, or a Pedigreed boar, to improve your stock-breeding efforts—

WOULD YOU GO TO THE MILL OR FEED DEALER
OR TO YOUR LOCAL STORE TO BUY THEM?

Why Not?

BECAUSE those firms are in *another kind of business*. . . . And you couldn't expect them to know the fine points about the horses or cattle you want. . . . Isn't that true?

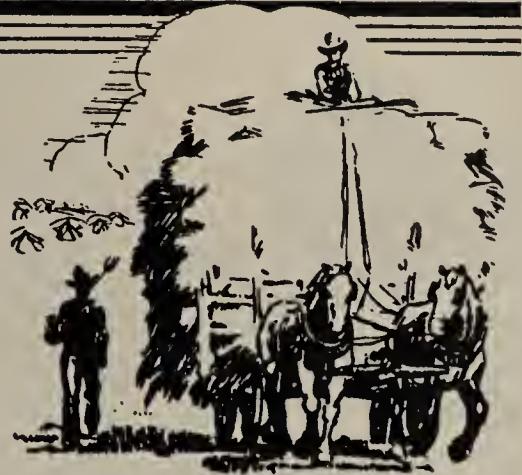
What About the Seeds You Buy?

SURELY you wouldn't gamble with your seeds by buying them *just anywhere!* When buying seeds you want to know the facts! And you don't want any guessing! You want to KNOW!

Know What You're Sowing!

DON'T take chances on your seed. Please read the next page. Then turn to pages 24 and 25. There you will read some facts about Hoffman's Quality Seeds that are really vital to you. . . . Seeds that can produce the sort of crops that you want to raise!

So for Your Own PROTECTION



You should buy your seed only from an old-established, exclusive seed-house BECAUSE—

It is a business itself—not a side-line.

It operates under State and National laws that protect you.

It investigates *new* varieties—rejects those unsuited.

It knows exact origin of Products.

It studies best sources of Supply.

It is in constant touch with Government Experiment Stations, etc.

It must please YOU—or go out of business.

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And one more thought about seed-houses. . . . There are two types of them. One advertises "Price" as the main point about its seeds. The other stresses "Quality."

A moment's serious thinking will decide for you which one you can best trust for seeds that will show you the right kind of crop results! Below is a slogan that tells the truth:

"HOFFMAN'S SEEDS MAKE MONEY FOR YOU"



HERE IS A GOOD SEED COMBINATION FOR HAY:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike Clover
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

Hoffman's "Economical Mixture"

THE proportions mentioned above may vary slightly sometimes, but on the average they are correct. Many hundreds of bushels of this popular mixture are sold every season. It does save its buyer a little money—hence the name "Economical."

"Economical Mixture" is a very proper one for either hay, pasture, or soil improvement. It is made mostly from lots of mixed clover and timothy—seeds produced in this mixed condition. Hence costs less money than otherwise. All lots are tested for freedom from foul weed seeds. You actually get just about the proportion of each seed shown above. There may also be at times a little alfalfa, or perhaps a trace of sweet clover or other crop seeds present in this seed. It's always thoroughly mixed. Seed of desirable quality, and offered at a saving.

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"I have been using Hoffman's grass seeds the past two years with excellent results. This year's hay crop was grown from a mixture of three-quarters Timothy and Alsike and one-quarter Mammoth Clover with a yield of three tons per acre with one cutting and free from weeds. This, of course, is an exceptionally good yield for this locality and, I believe, the best we ever had."

W. D. Hager,
Farmington, Pa.

**ALSIKE
and
TIMOTHY
(mixed)**

ANOTHER POPULAR BLEND FOR MAKING HAY
THESE two grasses make wonderful partners. They seem well suited to each other. They thrive well in lower locations—ground that is not at all suited to many other grasses. They ripen close together. Make very desirable hay.

The Alsike content of this popular mixture is usually right around 20 per cent. It is good full-bodied, plump seed—not the common underrun seed that sells at much lower prices. This combination is offered at a price that does save you a little money. It is free from noxious weeds. Sound germination, too. See Price List.

Legumes—the Cheapest Source of Fertility

A farmer of long experience says, "I find such legumes as alfalfa, clovers,* vetch, soy beans, cow peas, etc., turned under in a green state will insure fertility and keep it up. I use rotations, having certain fields in some of the above crops every year to turn under during the summer or early fall. This is certainly the safest method to get fertility and to keep it up. Of course, barnyard manure is just as good, but a sufficient quantity cannot be secured to cover all of our fields; so we must look to legumes to take its place for a 'green' manure crop."





Hoffman's TIMOTHY SEED

TIMOTHY Seed is always timothy seed, . . . but by no means is it always *good* timothy seed. What a difference there is when you get down to real close inspection!

Here is Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice" Brand of Timothy Seed; you get seed that in reality pays for itself. By way of the extra crop it makes for you, you really get your money's worth. It is the cleanest, soundest, plumpest, most vigorous seed made on the crop. Its tests for purity for over thirty years show right around the 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent mark. Always free from noxious weeds. Always of sound germination. Always quoted at prices that compare very favorably with seed of just ordinary quality. No need to discuss the uses of Timothy here—you know them. But let us urge that you sow Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice" Timothy Seed this year. It's going to pay you! See Price List.

"SOILTEX" for TESTING SOILS for Lime

Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, all require lime. Most other crops benefit by it. Lime corrects acidity, sets free plant food, improves texture of the soil. Test your soil—know exactly what it requires.

Soiltex is quick, easy, accurate. Tells in a few minutes if soil is acid, and how much lime it needs. Each outfit, \$1.00 (postpaid), makes 75 to 100 tests. Full directions and lime table included. Costs about 1 cent per test.

KOREAN LESPEDAZA

FIRST thing to keep in mind is that Lespedeza is strictly a plant for the South. True, its use has spread in an amazing way here in the North the past couple seasons. Results seem to vary—some folks are pleased quite well with it, others have been disappointed. Those wanting to try it should not go into it too strongly at first.

The Kentucky College of Agriculture says:

"It produces pasture of unexcelled quality in August when other pastures are poor. It will carry 1,000 to 2,000 pounds live weight of stock per acre from June to October. It is large enough to graze from two or three weeks earlier than other varieties of Lespedeza. Can be broadcast, 5 to 10 pounds per acre, on old, thin-spotted pastures of any kind and makes a stand without stirring the land."

Korean Lespedeza makes hay, too. In the South it has made from one to four tons per acre. Easy to cure. For best hay, sow 20 to 25 pounds seed per acre.

Most any soil will produce this crop. Wet or dry, rich or poor, sour or sweet. When a good crop of Korean is turned under one year, the following corn crop has been greatly benefited. A great drought resister. Also a legume, storing the nitrogen at its roots that it collects from the air while growing.

"For ten years, maybe fifteen, I have been buying your seeds, and have been very much pleased. I have always been particularly pleased with the clover seed."

W. E. Fisher, Berks County, Pa.

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!**
See Page 10





Turn the book around, and take a good look at that Alfalfa crop. It is as good a picture of as good a crop of Alfalfa as we have seen. That's why it's printed here for you to see.

Hoffman's ALFALFA SEED



THE man who grew this splendid crop has just reason to be proud of it. His name is Harvey Maulfair, of Lebanon County, Pa. Of course there is no secret about where he bought the seed from which this fine crop was grown. You are right—he sowed Hoffman's Alfalfa Seed . . . "Northwest" Brand. We ask you the question—Does it look as though it paid this man to sow Hoffman's Seed?

It has been a little over twenty years since Hoffman started to more or less specialize in extra-fancy Alfalfa Seed. The brand "Northwest" was then first announced to the public. These twenty years have witnessed a great spread in the use of Alfalfa here in Pennsylvania and other States of the East. Many enviable crops have resulted where Hoffman's "Northwest" Seed was sown. Today it's only fair that you should know of something that has happened as a result of the extra popularity of Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed. What we mean is that today the same name "Northwest" is used by many firms to help sell their seed. And in some cases the seed itself has never been even close to the true source of Hoffman's real, original "Northwest" Seed that has been doing so well throughout the North and East.

Although imitated in name, Hoffman's Alfalfa Seed today remains in its rightful position in respect to QUALITY. Namely, at the head of the list—so far as hardiness, freedom from weeds, sound growth, and exceptional yielding ability and long life are concerned. Following pages give details.

"12 acres Alfalfa—65 tons. Three cuttings."

Edward Fletcher Farm.
Annville, Pa.

"Your Northwest Alfalfa is the real seed for this County. My neighbors plowed up theirs in 2 or 3 years. Mine has stood 8 years."

Randolph Molar,
Jefferson Co., W. Va.
Alfalfa . . . first crop."
Edward Fletcher Farm,
Sodus, New York.

**INOCULATE
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CO-OPERATIVE SEED PROTECTION

**Hoffman's
ALFALFA
SEED**

IF ALL men were honest men, such a plan would never have been necessary. But the time came when something had to be done. Alfalfa was getting to be more of a national crop. Alfalfa seed made in some sections was all right for use at some places, yet not at all fit for use elsewhere. Finally, Uncle Sam stepped into the picture. The Government asked for the support of alfalfa seed growers, dealers and distributors. If there would be real co-operation, an evil could be corrected, and the public thus protected. . . . Seven years have passed since the idea was begun. And the plan works!

Hoffman was one of the first to co-operate. It has cost this company a few thousand dollars so far. But it's worth it to you—the man who must buy alfalfa seed! You KNOW what you're getting! You take no chances! Government officials keep a careful check all along the line. Every pound has to be accounted for. The seed you buy here . . . Alfalfa as well as Red Clover . . . is now known as Government VERIFIED ORIGIN SEED. This plan guarantees that the seed you sow has come from the source claimed for it. This is real seed protection!

One thing should be added . . . All of the above applies to *source* of seed only. Not to *quality* of seed. By no means is all of the Government VERIFIED ORIGIN SEED that is on the market today, seed of strictly highest quality. Be on your guard—depend upon the selections of a reliable firm for your seed. In other words—sow Hoffman's Verified Origin Alfalfa and Red Clover Seed—and KNOW that your crop will be off to a good start!

(See cut to left.) "Not a good picture of teams, but shows the thickness of growth for which we are very thankful."

W. F. Barkdoll,
Mont Alto, Pa.

" $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons alfalfa per acre"—that's what Mr. Barkdoll got from sowing Hoffman's "Northwest" Seed.

"Your alfalfa seed made the most wonderful stand I have ever seen."

J. H. Francis,
Weems, Va.





(U. S. Government Verified Origin Seed)

Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed

WHEN man after man keeps telling you the same thing—there must be truth in it. . . . And that's just what is going on here. Besides the men whose names and reports are printed on these pages, there are a great many others who have been reporting similar success with their use of Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed.

First, "Northwest" seed comes from the sections that produce the hardiest, most prolific alfalfas—mostly from Idaho, Montana and the northern Rocky Mountain States. It is the surest to catch, most vigorous, hardest alfalfa seed to be had—is able to endure as severe conditions as can be expected of any alfalfa. . . . Then—you get specially cleaned seed . . . tested . . . free from noxious weeds . . . and also tested for sound growth. . . . Furthermore—a tag comes on each bag you get, showing the State where the seed was grown. There can be no deception—you can know absolutely!

Certainly there is lower-priced seed . . . lots of it! But there isn't better seed than Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa. And really this splendid Hoffman seed costs you so little, if any, more than other seed you might buy—that it figures at most, only a few extra cents per acre to buy it. . . . And when the crop comes along, your investment will be re-

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
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"Northwest" Alfalfa Seed (Continued)

KANSAS Alfalfa Seed

turned to you many times over. . . . That's just exactly what so many other people have found—why not you? Sow Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa this year—you will be well repaid.

(U. S. Government Verified Origin Seed)

MANY prefer this seed to other Alfalfa. Some say that Alfalfa from this State is hardier than other varieties, because of the freezing and thawing conditions under which Alfalfa plants must live there and produce seed.

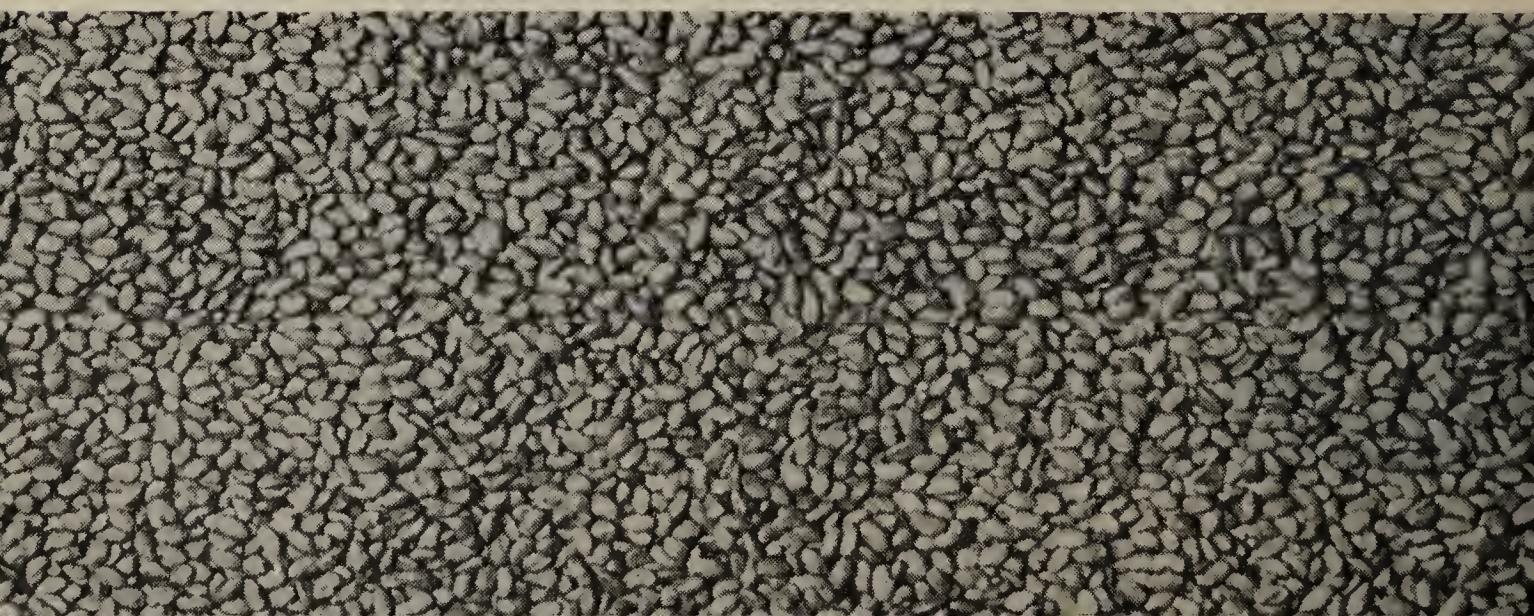
No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa, or seed of doubtful origin, is sown. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa Seed, when real, first-class dependable seed costs just a few extra cents per acre! There is a price-saving possible, in Kansas seed. It is now being used by quite a large number of Eastern Alfalfa men—and successfully, too. See Price List.

"The Alfalfa seed bought from you in 1931 is carrying on fine, and I can suggest to every farmer to use 'Hoffman's Northwest' as well as 'Hoffman's Kansas' as I have had from both the best of results."

Bruno Mack,
Earleville, Md.

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

Real FIRST-QUALITY Alfalfa Seed . . . is what you see below . . . and is also what you sow when you sow Hoffman's Tested Seed here offered to you.





This 58 acres of Alfalfa yielded $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons of good clean hay per acre. Mr. H. A. Alger, of Dauphin County, Pa. (owner), knows that Hoffman's "Northwest" Seed pays him well.

(U. S. Government Verified Origin Seed)

Hoffman's "GRIMM" ALFALFA

"GRIMM" is the name given many years ago to this strain of Alfalfa. It has been known to withstand extremes of unfavorable weather conditions better than other alfalfas growing alongside. It will be widely used again this year, because of its fine success heretofore. It comes direct from the sections growing it, and is certified by its growers under affidavit to be the true Grimm strain.

The roots of the genuine Grimm are often curiously formed. Very often they branch out—sometimes they grow out very much like the roots of the regular Alfalfa. The crowns are set low. This protects the part of the plant that needs most protection. You get full value for your money with Hoffman's Grimm Seed.

"Certified" GRIMM

CERTIFIED and sealed under the direct supervision of the State authorities. Every bag of this seed is sealed at the threshing machine and is checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by the deputies of the State Department. A tag comes on each bag—giving all the details of certification. As with most everything else—there are many grades of Certified Grimm Alfalfa. Buy Hoffman's Seed and be pleased with results.

FACTS YOU KNOW

When You Sow

Hoffman's Seeds



1. WHERE SEED WAS GROWN

A SPECIAL tag, authorized by the U. S. Government, tells you the TRUTH about the source of every lot of Hoffman's Verified Origin Seed of Alfalfa and Red Clover. There can't be any "monkey-business" here.

And you can depend just as much on what is herein told you about any of the other Hoffman Seeds. You really know the facts!



2. WHAT THE SEED TESTS

IT COSTS money to really learn the facts. But the modern seed-house must know! Much expensive testing equipment must be used to bring out everything.

But the right answers must be known! In turn you know what each lot of Hoffman Seed you buy has shown under testing.



Shown here is some of Hoffman's equipment for making purity and germination tests. The facts must be known!

3. HOW CLEAN THE SEED IS

THIS is very important. . . . You don't want weeds. You know when buying Hoffman's Seeds that you get only the choicest, cleanest seed produced on the crop. Purity tests for years have averaged from 99½ to 99¾ per cent pure—the highest possible figures that seeds can test.

●

4. HOW WELL THE SEED GROWS

OF COURSE you want seed that will grow! And the germination test of each lot of Hoffman Seed you buy is plainly given on the tag you get with the seed.

●

5. THAT THE SEED SUITS YOUR SECTION

THE right seed is always best in the end—even though it sometimes costs a little more per bushel to buy it. But there certainly is no sense in sowing seed that is known to be unsuited to a locality. Selling adapted seed has helped greatly to build the Hoffman business. You can safely depend on Hoffman's selections as being good, sound, clean, suitable seed.

●

RESULT:

**SAFE—SOUND—SURE SEED TO SOW.
SEED THAT WILL
“MAKE MONEY FOR YOU”**



GOOD REASON TO SMILE

AN AVERAGE yield of 76 bushels of good oats per acre would bring a well-worthy smile of satisfaction to any farmer's face. This man had that yield (Henry County, Ohio). He knows that good Seed Oats pays him. It tells in the crop! Read following pages.

Hoffman's SEED OATS

GOOD Seed Oats do pay the man that sows them! No doubt about it! No trouble to read their story in the crop they make for him! Same as with new purebred blood in the herd! There's something good about it that's bound to tell!

Roy Kaylor (Elizabethtown, Pa.) proved the value of good seed oats. . . . He threshed out 79 *bushels per acre* from his Hoffman "Shadeland Victory" Seed. His other field, of his old oats, same year, averaged 59 bushels per acre. . . . A clear-cut gain of 20 bushels fine oats to the acre!

H. R. Craig (Greenville, Ohio) wrote these words: "I have grown your 'Shadeland Climax' oats since 1928. They sure proved to excel all other varieties in this section by 25 bushels to the acre."

When men take the trouble to write about their crops, it must mean that they have been more than pleased. And who can blame them? Every one of us wants to grow a good crop—whatever we sow, oats or anything else. Here are several varieties of oats that have been making good crops right along—not just for one year. But all these sorts offered you have proved to be heavy yielders over many years.

THE HOFFMAN "SHADELAND" STRAINS

THREE of these exceptional varieties are listed this year. . . . Quantities are much smaller than normal. Quick orders are urged. Qualities are fine. . . . Read following pages for details.

RATE OF OATS SEEDING

Given a good seed bed and a productive soil, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 bushels of Oats by weight are sufficient to seed an acre of any ordinary variety if drilled. On thin land slightly heavier seeding is advisable. Small kernel varieties need not be sown heavily.

Hand seeding is wasteful. Drill seeding is uniform as to depth. Sow one-half to one inch deep, in moist soils—deeper in dry soils.

Sow early, very early, just as early as the ground can be prepared. Nothing gained sowing early on ground not properly prepared.

Treat Your Seed Oats with CERESAN . . . Costs Very Little (see page 55) . . . Increases the Crop!



SEED OATS

"SHADELAND VICTORY OATS"

FOR more than twenty years these Shadeland varieties of Oats have been making a reputation for heavy yields. Not only in their home country, the far northwestern States, but wherever sown in eastern United States. The best endorsement that could be given these oats would be the great number of extra-heavy yields that so many Hoffman customers got from them these past few years. "Shadeland Victory" is among the leaders of these fine oats; leaders in yield, weight of grain, style of berry, and feeding value.

"Shadeland Victory" is an oats of extra merit. Among the first varieties to be ready for the binder. Makes stalks of good length. One special trait of this oats is its ability to stand up well—the straw is stiff. And our patrons want this in any oats they farm. Right here must be told that "Shadeland Victory" is one of the heaviest-yielding oats grown. Splendid records have been made right along. Between 90 and 95 bushels per acre in many cases.

When you look at this "Shadeland Victory" seed you are at once taken with its appearance. The grains are beautiful—nice, large, plump, and uniformly white. The seed is heavy. When the hull is removed, you will find the kernel inside to be extra large and heavy. This makes for an oats of greatest feeding value.

Our patrons should be quick to order "Shadeland Victory." Any investment you make in "Shadeland Victory"—and we urge you strongly to sow it—will surely return you a fine profit.

"SHADELAND CLIMAX" OATS

HERE is one of the best makers of good-will among Hoffman Seed patrons. Our friends have sown it now for 20 years. It has oftentimes been first in yield. Is always early. Its grain is heavy—it is truly as beautiful a white oats as can be grown. Here's what successful farmers say about this Shadeland Climax: "Shadeland Climax Oats were the best oats grown in this section and recognized as such by everyone." "Climax Oats are certainly a good kind of oats." "I raised my best-ever crop of oats from Shad-

Hoffman's SEED OATS

land Climax." That's why year after year orders for Shadeland Climax are repeated. It is one of the heaviest yielding tree oats. Even on big acreages it has shown yields of 93 bushels per acre and on smaller acreages it has yielded more than 100 bushels per acre. Year by year it makes new friends. "Shadeland Climax" is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances.

"I bought your seed oats the Shadeland Climax. It was the heaviest yield of oats I ever raised or heard of. It threshed 108 bu. per acre."

M. J. Faust,
New Ringgold, Pa.

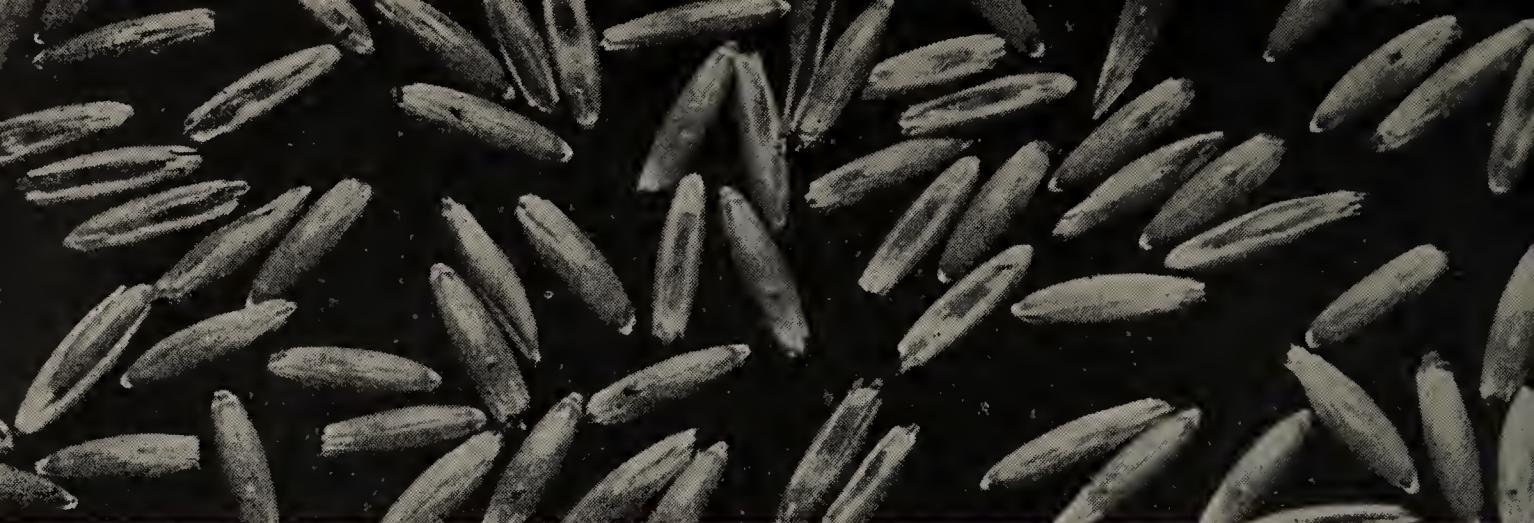
"SWEDISH SELECT" SEED OATS

*A Good Variety, Dependable Yielder
Long, Stiff Straw Ripens Early*

MORE bushels of this variety have been sold to our customers than of any other Seed Oats. This fact alone must mean that it is a dependable kind to sow. Indeed, it is a valuable oats—and can be bought for just a moderate outlay of cash. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official





SEED OATS

(Continued)

bulletin, said of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties."

One characteristic of the "Swedish Select" is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soil or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay loam soils on which other varieties did not succeed will do well to sow this one.

"Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in "Swedish Select" regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bushels per acre. Quality is good—germination tests almost perfect. This year's crop is not quite as bright in color as usual, but has good weight, is thoroughly clear, and is strictly sound tested seed that will give a good account of itself for you. See Price List.

"30 acres averaged 70 bu. per acre of your Swedish Select Oats."

**Simon Behm,
Lebanon County, Pa.**

"The Victory Oats I received from you this spring produced 93 bu. per acre. A very unusual yield for this locality."

**Amos E. Pflugh,
Beaver Falls, RD No. 3, Pa.**

"SILVER MINE" SEED OATS

A GOOD old standby. Early, hardy and prolific. Plant "Silver Mine." Mix with Canada Peas and get an early crop of feed. If you feed oats in the sheaf (straw included) you will like "Silver Mine" because of its soft hull, large grains and clean straw. Heads are of the tree or "Sprangle" type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk.

"I sowed your Victory Oats last year and had the best yield I ever had. They were great."

**A. H. Jordan,
Driftwood, Pa.**

Hoffman's SEED OATS

"SHADELAND ECLIPSE" OATS

ANYONE who likes to grow a side oats will like this variety. . . . Only thing we don't like to say about it is that the supply is very small. . . . It won't last long.

Shadeland Eclipse has been living up to its name, by eclipsing its competitors. Out in its home country, Oregon, it has made the amazing record in $126\frac{1}{2}$ bushels-per-acre yield, on a 14-acre field. Certainly such yields could not be again expected of any oats. But 90 to 95 bushel yields have been made and the hundred-bushel mark passed some other times.

This year's seed is extra heavy, white, plump. Is free from any great admixture of other varieties, and is clean of foul weeds. Shadeland Eclipse grows vigorously—is early. Heads grow large, very large, and fill uniformly. Heavy grain with thin hull. Straw grows to good length, and stands up well.

Supply is so small, that we ask this favor of you. If it should be all sold when your order arrives, may we send another variety instead of Eclipse? Please state on your order.

*"We are well pleased with the yield of $83\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
an acre of your Shadeland Climax Oats."*

John B. McClelland, Canonsburg, Pa.

"PEERLESS" OATS

HERE is an Oats for those who want something good at a figure only a little above cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from users the past twelve years.

"Peerless" is a branching or tree oats—not the very earliest, but considered as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are well cleaned and sound—free of weeds—strong in germination.





If you are apt to run short of green feed early this summer . . . here's a good plan: Sow Canada Peas along with Oats—EARLY!

Hoffman's CANADA PEAS

JUST as soon as the frost is out of the ground, you can plant Canada Peas. They grow quickly. Popular way is to plant Canada Peas with an early oats—plant both just as early as possible— $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats per acre. Both may be mixed and sowed together. Most folks sow each separately. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then the oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Deeper planting protects the Peas if very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. Planting with oats supports the vines, makes the crop more palatable, more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. Yet trampling of stock destroys much of the crop. Some folks let the growth become tall, then mow and feed it green or make into hay. Cutting should take place when oats is comparatively green and the peas have

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

CANADA PEAS

(Continued)

begun to form pods. After this cutting a new growth will appear.

Canada Peas are used for hog pastures. A bushel of Peas, a bushel of Oats, 3 or 4 pounds of Rape Seed, and 7 to 10 pounds of Sweet Clover will provide an acre. Sow early in the Spring, and the pigs can start on it when a growth of about nine or ten inches has appeared.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the forepart of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

Hoffman **PAYS THE FREIGHT On All Your Shipments of Seed**

That weigh 100 pounds or over
Into 11 States of the Union
(see last page)

**NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR BAGS
Hoffman Supplies Bags FREE**





Hoffman's SOY BEANS

THE Soy Bean crop continues to grow in favor. Last year saw quite an enlarged acreage in many sections. Outlook for this year is that this crop will again be popular. If the seed is properly inoculated, the soy bean proves quite profitable as a soil enricher. If not inoculated, they are very apt to take more out of your soil than they put into it. And *inoculation costs so very little these days* (read page 10)! Soy Bean plants gather nitrogen from the air while growing, and store it in the little sacs or nodules on their roots. This nitrogen increases the fertility of the soil. A well-inoculated soy bean crop provides mighty good soil-food, and at mighty low cost!

SOYS DO WELL ON ANY SOIL

SOY BEANS don't seem to be at all particular. They can be planted most anywhere. If your soil is sweet, the inoculating bacteria will work rapidly for you. If your soil is sour, it is best to add lime to obtain best results.

SOY BEANS FIGHT WEEDS

THE Soy Bean is a fast grower—hardy and strong. Especially free from disease. Stand dry weather—and damp spells, too. But Soy Beans dare not be planted early in the

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

"WILSON BLACK" SOY BEANS

(Sometimes
Called "Early
Wilson")

Spring. They have to await warmer ground. Don't plant Soy Beans until after corn planting time.

THE favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—better liked each year as a general-purpose variety. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay, and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This variety is early enough to mature beans in the Southern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is medium size, jet-black bean. Will easily yield 20 bushels beans per acre—yields above 30 bushels per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks." It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.

"The Wilson Black Soys produced a nice lot of hay. They certainly laid the Canada thistle low."

J. H. Schott, Lebanon, Pa.

"Your Wilson Black Soy Beans made the most thrifty growth I ever had. Filled my silo 1 part corn, 1 soy beans alternately. The results prove to me that it is a lot better feed than all corn. I believe the Black Wilson is the best for hay or green feed. They sure do tide you over the short pasture months."

J. B. Stere, Fleming, Pa.

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**





"MANCHU" SOY BEANS

A FAVORITE in many parts of Pennsylvania and nearby States because it grows tall, erect and bushy. Is a great producer of Beans, good for forage. Excellent for hogging down. Beans are yellow, medium sized, with a small mark where fastened to the pod. "Manchu" does not lose beans easily by shelling out. Beans mature in about 110 days.

"VIRGINIA"

FOR Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. A most productive forage Bean. Makes good Hay. Beans are round, flat and oblong. If you plant "Virginia" Soy Beans once you will want them again.

"ILLINI"

EARLIEST Yellow Soy Bean. Produces fine hay and a heavy crop of beans. Two weeks earlier than "Manchu."

"MAMMOTH YELLOW"

EXCELLENT for soil so poor that it will not grow any other crops. A tall, coarse growing plant. "Mammoth Yellows" are often planted with corn for silage or plowing under. Beans will not mature in the North.

MIXED SOY BEANS

THESE Beans serve well for a cover crop to turn under—also save you a little in their cost. They are of good quality—sound germination.

Facts About SOY BEANS

SOME FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts corn—will make a perfect ration of more value than corn silage alone.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock—easily digested—have a tonic effect.

Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn rather than curtail it. Nitrogen gathered by the Soys becomes available to the corn.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and acid to produce Clover.

Hoffman's COW PEAS

PLEASE do not confuse Cow Peas with Canada Peas mentioned on page 32. They are entirely different. Cow Peas dare not be planted early—not until after corn-planting time.

Cow Peas have much the same uses as Soy Beans, namely: improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection. Plant 1½ inches deep. Inoculate the seed.

“NEW ERA” COW PEAS

THIS popular variety matures early, has more erect habits than other sorts. Mows easily. Vines are fine, with many branches. Makes good hay.

“WHIPPOORWILL” COW PEAS

A GOOD, general-purpose variety. Has many friends. Is a vigorous grower. Early, fairly erect. Yields well both of hay and grain.

GOLDEN MILLET AND COW PEAS—MIXED

A GREAT combination for either hay or green feed. Better than either seed sown by itself. Sow 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at the time.

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**

BURIED IN 1902 . . .

and Still Alive!

MANY kinds of weed seeds were buried at Arlington Experiment Farm, Virginia, in 1902, at different depths, 8 inches, 22 inches and 42 inches. They were dug up again in 1933 and germination tests were made.

Below are listed some of the weed seeds that still grew after being buried 31 years!

Foxtail	Wild Morning Glory
Smartweed	Smartweed Dodder
Lady's Thumb	White Vervain
Curled Dock	Jimson Weed
Lambs Quarters	Black Nightshade
Pokeberry	Great Mullen
Evening Primrose	Common Plantain
Mapleleaf Goosefeet	Ragweed
Bindweed	Scotch Thistle
Cinquefoil	Black Eyed Susan
Rosemallow	Oxeye Daisy

Wild morning glories sprouted within two days. In eight days, 15 more species were growing.

MORAL: Weeds can't be licked by just burying the seeds! Sowing Hoffman Extra Quality Seeds is one way to avoid weeds. Hoffman's Seeds are cleaned CLEAN!

A 4-Page Visit—Seeing Parts of the

*Hoffman's
Seed*

WAREHOUSES

at

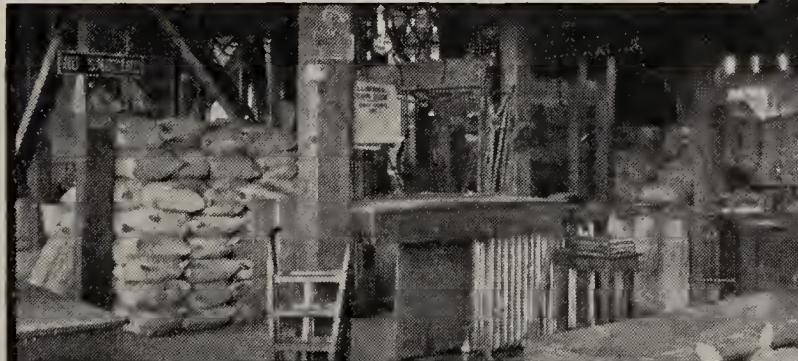
LANDISVILLE, PA.

*in the
Heart of
Famous*

LANCASTER
COUNTY



Three views taken
inside the main
warehouse. Note the
even weight bags of
seeds—ready for
your order.



Seeds

A GOOD STORE . . . the Place to Buy Many Good Things!



A GOOD SEED HOUSE . . . the Place to Buy GOOD SEEDS!



Shown above and left are the Hoffman Seed Warehouses at Landisville (Lancaster County), Penna.

Below: A view inside one of the sixteen seed storage rooms through which many carloads of Quality Seed are shipped to Hoffman customers every year.

HOFFMAN'S SEEDS MAKE MONEY FOR YOU



From a very small start on the barn-floor of Hoffman's Homestead Farm (near Landisville)—to what you see in the pictures on these four pages . . . that's history now.

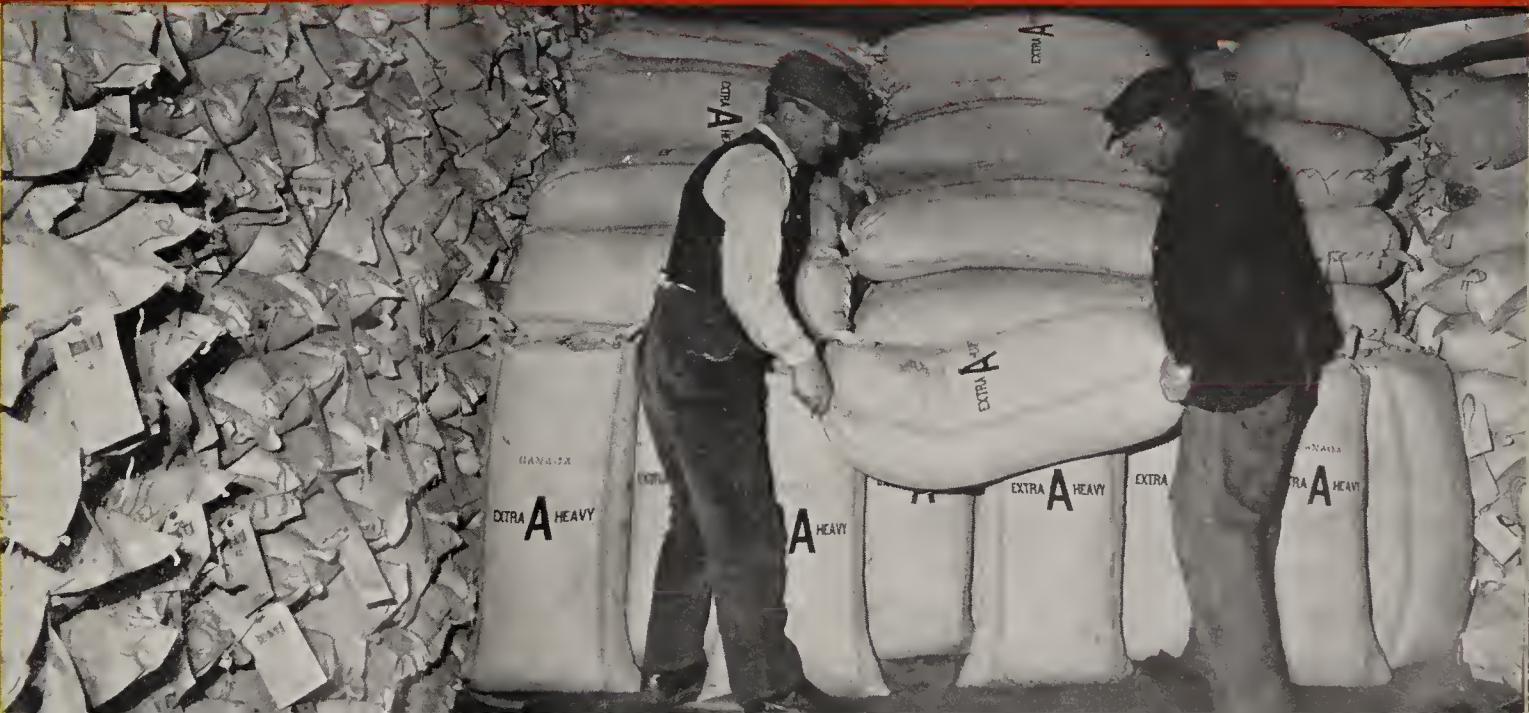
Two policies foremost in our dealings through all these years perhaps had something to do with this growth: (1) high quality seeds must be maintained; (2) fair dealings always. . . . Just as surely must and will both of these be practiced in the years to come!

If Good Seeds have anything to do with your business and ours, you and we should be able to trade together in them satisfactorily.

We frankly ask for your Farm Seed business this year.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

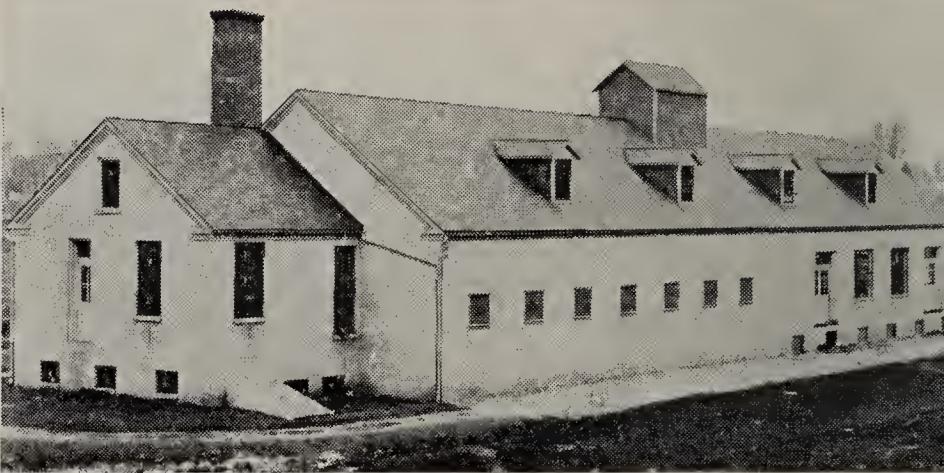
LANDISVILLE, Lancaster County, PA.



Hoffman's Seed Corn Drying Plant

Built to insure Hoffman Customers of good sound Seed Corn, regardless of unfavorable seasonal conditions.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.
Landisville, Penna.
(Lancaster County)



Below, automatic oil heaters; also mammoth fan and pipe. . . . Right, air intake and radiators to heat the air drawn in by fan.



Above, the corn-drying plant. . . . Left, crating the new corn. . . . Lower left, see the crates inside a drying room. . . . Note floor, grated for proper air circulation.

Hoffman's SEED CORN

NO MATTER what kind of seed corn you plant, you always have certain other expense with it. It costs you just as much to plow, harrow, fertilize, cultivate for one kind of seed as for another. And, after all, what does the finest seed corn you can buy cost you per acre—compared to all those other expenses? Mighty little, indeed!

When it comes to corn yields . . . and of course that's what you're after . . . naturally you look for the right seed to make the best yield. Where shall the right seed come from? Get it right here in Lancaster County, Pa.! Buy Hoffman's Seed Corn! Begin right now to fill your silo, or your corn-cribs! Hoffman's tested high-quality Seed will do a good job for you! Order it now. *It will make money for you!*

Don't you pity the man who after a whole summer's work loses (because he never gets it) an extra 5 or 10 bushels of corn per acre? He could have gotten them with good seed, just as easy as not, instead of losing them with the poor corn he had planted.

A bushel of truly good seed corn can easily be worth \$50 to a careful farmer, because of the many extra bushels it will make for him!

●

“On the Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn I raised 925 bushels (on cob) on 8 acres, the best corn ever seen in this section.”

W. L. Chase,
Coxsackie, N. Y., RFD.





"RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE" Seed Corn

THIS is a special ensilage Corn . . . a white corn grown on a red cob. Very popular throughout the East and North. A New York State user wrote: "One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

A customer in Chester County, Penna., said: "That Red Cob White Ensilage was great stuff. It filled both silos. I couldn't use all there was—gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."

This popular variety makes sweet, tender, juicy ensilage. Short joints, abundance of leaves, grows to a good height—leafy throughout, and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of just the kind of feed you would expect. . . . A Massachusetts user said: "It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."

Red Cob White Ensilage does well most anywhere. Won't fully mature the ears in the far North. In average to long seasons, makes considerable good hard grain. This is well-cleaned, sound, tested seed. . . . See Price List.

"West Branch Sweepstakes" Seed Corn

THIS is a silage variety, widely used in several Northern States. Originated in northern-central Pennsylvania. Is not a corn that would take prizes at a beauty show—for its grains represent quite a mixture of color. Red to yellow, with many in-between shades of both running through it. In spite of any undesirable color or other traits present in this strain, it has one main feature that makes it so popular. . . . It is a good practical variety—that grows a dependable stand of fodder season after season. Great numbers of northern dairymen use it and always get a lot of feed.

Maybe as with people—it isn't always the best-looking fellow who makes the best farmer . . . other traits often have more value than good looks. That's the way many folks regard "West Branch Sweepstakes" Corn. Suggest early orders for any amount wanted. See Price List.

"White Cap Yellow Dent" Seed Corn

A FINE husking corn . . . one of the most successful on this whole list. Ears are white, but when shelled the sides of the grains show a good healthy yellow. A big yielder. Lots of shelled corn. Compact ears. Cob not large. Rows closely set on cob. Fairly large grains . . . long and wide. *Does well on poor soils.* Good on rich soils of course, but will do better than most corns on soils of average fertility.

Medium early corn. Matures nicely in Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, except in highest altitudes. Good ears come from stalk after stalk—that's where its good yields come from. Famous prize-winning strain. Indeed one of our most valuable corns. Makes many new friends each year.

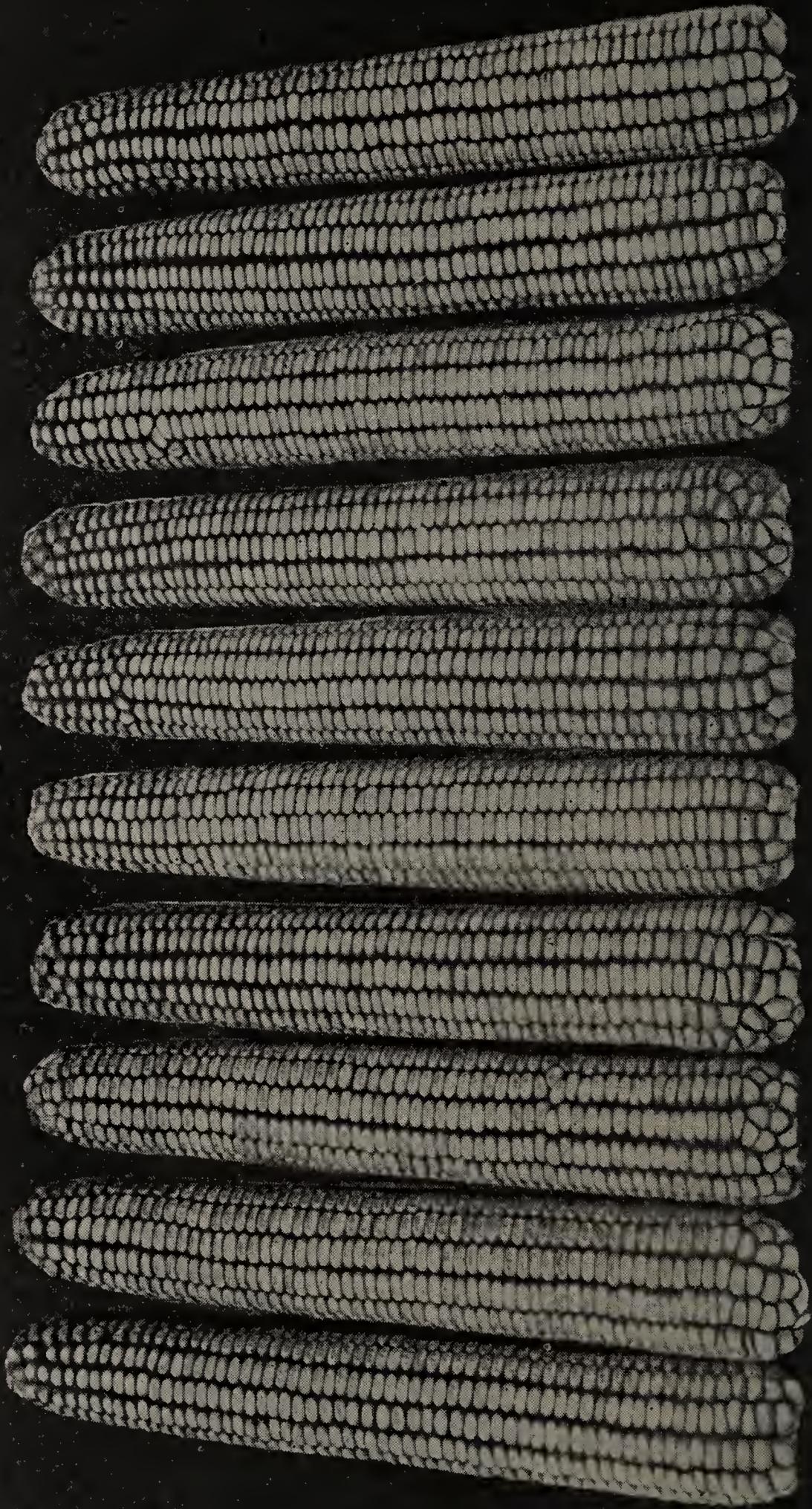
"White Cap Yellow Dent Corn—surpassed any other corn we have ever had, both as to quality and yield."

J. H. Colkitt & Son,
Bordentown, N. J.



"LANKCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP"

A FINE CORN FOR CRIB AND SILO



Hoffman's "Lancaster County Sure Crop" Seed Corn

HERE'S a tip for you . . . this is the Corn (see 10 ears opposite page) that has made more friends—has more users year after year, over Eastern United States—than any other corn! Go anywhere and ask farmers, one after the other, what corn they use. Keep a record, and watch Lancaster County Sure Crop lead the field!

No other seed ever brought in nearly so many good reports. There must be reasons. It is a money-making, truly sure-cropping variety. Produces good large ears of hard corn—lots of them—mighty few nubbins. Fills the crib and silo . . . this double-purpose feature is one main reason for its great success.

"SURE CROP" FILLS THE SILO

MORE and more folks believe that it pays to put a considerable quantity of corn as well as stalks, into the silo—and that preferably corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. "Lancaster County Sure Crop" is the ideal corn for this sort of a program and will fill your silo quickly and easily.

Some of the largest dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and adjoining States depend upon Hoffman's Lancaster County "Sure Crop" for their silos. They prefer it because it provides ensilage of rich feed value.

Lancaster County "Sure Crop" Corn grows tall, handsome, leafy stalks. It develops early and is very hardy. It will withstand drought. It will develop corn well into the North.

"SURE CROP" FILLS THE CRIB

WE DON'T know of a better general-purpose corn both for husking and silage use than Lancaster County "Sure Crop." Looks different from other varieties and is different. It does not conform so much to show standards. But it is a real money-maker.

As Good as Its Name—Always a Sure Crop.

Ears run 12-14-16 rows. Cob is thin. Grains are rather square. No lost space between rows. You get a bushel of corn out of 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Rich yellow color.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop"

(Continued)

Tests show that this corn is richer in protein. It matures early. Lancaster County "Sure Crop" will grow almost anywhere. Of course, it responds to deep rich soil, but you will never be disappointed. You will always get a sure crop on ordinary soils. . . . Just average land where other crops would fail. Furthermore, it husks easily. You truly get a golden harvest of rich corn in this very popular variety—which undoubtedly when called "Sure Crop" was given the right name!

●

"We planted your Red Cob White Ensilage last summer. It averaged 14 feet. Ears were large and solid. We plant this corn every year and are always entirely satisfied with all results. (*Picture below.*)

**Sisters of Christian Doctrine,
Nyack, N. Y.**

"I planted six different kinds of corn, but yours beat them all. Your Lancaster County Sure Crop yield doubled the amount of other varieties."

**R. H. Whiteoak,
Chesapeake City, Md.**

"EARLY 90-DAY YELLOW"

PRODUCES quickly a satisfactory crop of hard corn. There is often the need for some new corn before the ordinary later corns are ready to husk. Here's where a few acres of this corn will fit in fine. . . . Splendid variety for the main crop in sections that won't mature later varieties. Where

you need early developed corn to feed early in the Fall, this "Hoffman Yellow 90-Day" will provide it.

Makes fodder of medium size. Often grows two good ears on a stalk. Ears medium size. Cob is thin—husks very easily. Has a rich golden color. See Price List.



●

"My favorite is Lancaster County Sure Crop. Because it grows good and can be planted late."

**David L. Edmonston,
Newburgh, N. Y.**

CROW REPELLENT

KEEPS THE BIRDS FROM PULLING YOUR
NEWLY-PLANTED CORN

(Costs only 7 cents to 10 cents an acre)

As the result of careful study and practical tests, the ingredients of this Crow Repellent are correctly blended. They give the surest protection possible. Only the best quality-tested materials are used.

Has now been used successfully by experienced corn growers for over twenty years. It is more effective, more convenient to use, and more economical, measured by results, than any other material.



REALLY PROTECTS YOUR CORN

AND during the period when it is most easily damaged. By ridding your crop of crows, pheasants, blackbirds, larks, and all other corn-pulling birds, and animal pests such as moles, gophers, woodchucks and squirrels.

Saves loss of seed and labor or replanting.

Positively will not clog any planter.

Protects seed from rotting in the ground.

Insures larger yield per acre.

Is non-poisonous and will not injure seed.

Will not kill birds or animals, but WILL KEEP THEM AWAY and thus prevent destruction by them.

HOW TO USE

PLACE the clean, dry corn in a suitable container which will not absorb liquid, and pour the Crow Repellent over it, mixing thoroughly. After mixing, put corn in planter. It is unnecessary to dry the corn, therefore do not use tar, lime or plaster.

One Quart can—enough for four bushels of seed corn \$1.75

One Pint can—enough for two bushels..... 1.00

One-half Pint can—enough for one bushel..... .60

(Postage paid to your address)

WHAT USERS SAY!

"I would not plant corn without using it and have told lots of people who have bought it and found it good." I. Davis,

Mahaffey, Pa.

"I have used your Crow Repellent for 20 years so it must have given satisfaction or I would not have used it so long."

W. C. Nash,
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.



"IMPROVED LEAMING" Seed Corn

"IMPROVED LEAMING" is a reliable corn for rough and ready culture. Adapted for most any soil. Rich yellow wedge-shaped grain of good depth. Red cob, medium size, tapering ears—14 to 18 rows. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick—not as tall as some varieties. "Improved Leaming" fills well at both ends and between the rows. Responds wonderfully on the best soils, and gives surprising results on poorer land.

"8-ROW YELLOW FLINT"

"EUREKA ENSILAGE" Seed Corn

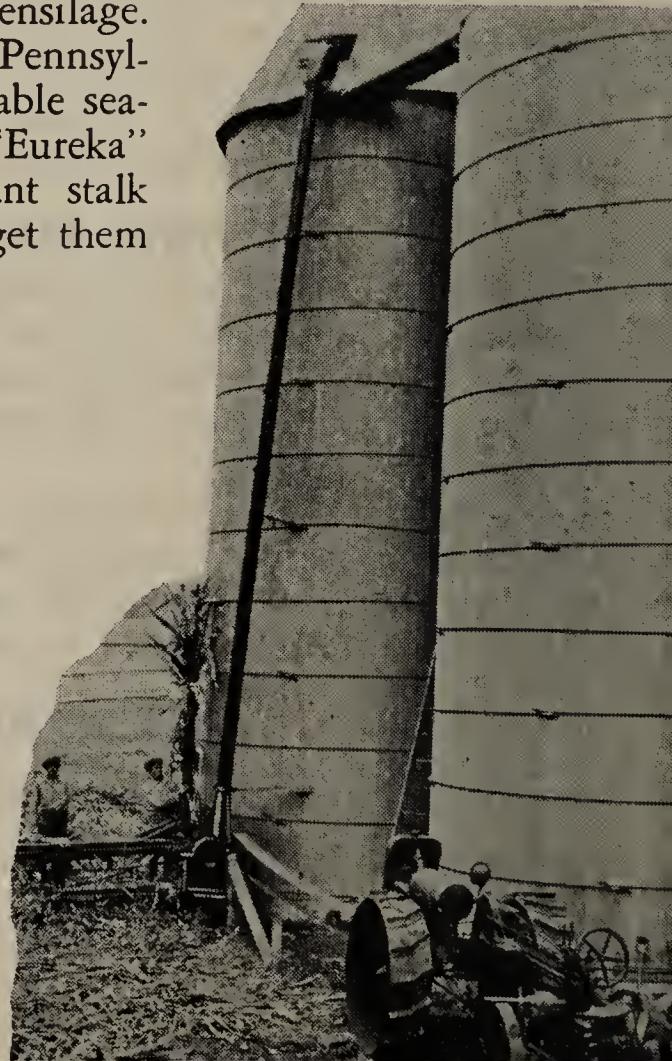
CAN be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. Eight rows—with ears nine to eleven inches long, often producing two ears to the stalk. Can at some places be planted in June and still mature a crop. A favorite corn where an early corn must be planted. See Price List.

THIS is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the silo must provide feed for an extra long time. "Eureka" surely gives tonnage. It is used on many hundreds of dairy farms, and known for its ability to produce a large quantity of ensilage. Ears will not mature in Pennsylvania, except in very favorable seasons, but the folks using "Eureka" don't want ears—they want stalk and leaves—and they do get them with this variety.

WHY A SILO — if you don't get the corn to fill it?

Here are six kinds that have been doing the silo-filling job in fine shape:

- "Lancaster County Sure Crop"**
- "Red Cob White Ensilage"**
- "West Branch Sweepstakes"**
- "Long Champion Yellow"**
- "Eureka Ensilage"**
- "Johnson County White"**



"GOLDEN QUEEN"

HERE is a very nice and popular yellow corn. Southeastern Pennsylvania grows large acreages of it. A golden yellow, rich in color and feed value. Ears are of good size, rows nice and even on the ear. Good, tall, leafy fodder. Grain medium size. Matures in mid-season. Not adapted to Northern situations for husking use, but widely used for ensilage well to the North. A great show corn—wins many prizes.



"REID'S YELLOW DENT" CORN

A GOOD corn for Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, West Virginia and Virginia. It is not quite early enough, however, for the Northern or mountainous sections. This is a real good practical yellow corn. It is the most compact ear of corn that we know of. The ears are medium sized. It has a red cob and very thin, deep yellow grains. Long and deep from the tip to the butt. Regular rows from end to end. The rows are set very closely on the cob. See picture of ears of Reid's Yellow Dent bottom page 43. You get more shelled corn and a very thin cob with Reid's.

"JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE"

OUR only strictly white husking corn. Makes a heavy, leafy growth, and is preferred by many folks as a silage corn. You will secure ample tonnage for ordinary silo requirements with this "Johnson County" variety. Its growers win many prizes at the Corn Shows. A late variety—requires full season to mature ears. *Does not require rich soil.* "Johnson County White" will prove profitable where climate permits. A very successful ensilage variety.

"95 tons Silage from 5 18/100 acres." That's what Dr. Chas. H. Peck, of Newtown, Conn. (*photo to right*), got from his Hoffman Seed Corn. (Lancaster County Sure Crop.)



"LONG'S CHAMPION YELLOW" Seed Corn

A FINE big smooth ear . . . rich yellow . . . deep grain . . . very productive corn. If you have good ground, and put on enough stuff to feed it well, you can do something with this corn! If you will fertilize—prepare the land well—see that there is a full even stand—and cultivate after you have the stand, you will grow a profitable crop. This corn has yielded 100 bushels shelled corn per acre.

Long's Champion Yellow is not too late a variety. It would be for maturing good hard corn in the more Northern sections. But it grows fine here in Lancaster County season after season. . . .

"Long's Champion" for the silo. Widely used for silage, in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Preferred by many to the regular silage types. See Price List.



"EARLY LEAMING"

ONE of the earliest varieties of yellow corn. A small-eared variety. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety has done well in Northern Pennsylvania, and in sections of high altitude. Where season will afford, some of our other kinds offered will produce more heavily.

"I got a very good yield of corn from your Lancaster County Sure Crop and was well pleased with the seed purchased from you this Spring."

Wm. G. Stevens, Jr.,
Sykesville, Md.

"Got some corn of your Improved Leaming. I have a small lot of it. It was 10 feet 9 inches tall at the 4th of July. I am sending you a picture of it." (*Photo to left.*)

Monroe Lillich,
Hudson, Ohio

SEMESAN JR.

**2½c treatment
added 10% to
corn yield**

IT PAYS to dust-treat seed corn with New Improved Semesan, Jr. It assures a better yield. The reasons: It checks seed-rotting in the ground; improves the stand; and reduces losses from seed-borne root and stalk rots.

In 51 tests made over a wide area of the country, careful checks were made. Certain parts of the plantings had been treated with New Improved Semesan, Jr.—other parts had not. The result of these 51 tests showed an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels gain per acre in favor of the treated seed acreages. One very noticeable gain was $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. . . . How else could $3\frac{1}{2}$ or more bushels of corn be gotten so easy? A trifling bit of work to apply the dust to the seed—and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents spent on enough Semesan, Jr., to treat an acre of seed corn!

There's nothing mysterious about this whole idea increasing corn crops. It's simple as can be. This modern dust method usually produces a better stand of healthier plants. Why wouldn't that increase the yield? It's just exactly what you would expect.

Semesan, Jr., will not control corn smut, wire worms, and grubs. Neither will it prevent damage by animals or birds. It is not designed for such purposes. It does help protect the seed from decaying, and the seedlings from blights and root rots caused by various fungi. You've often noticed when riding the cultivator how some plants were much higher than others. Ofttimes those small plants have been stunted by attacks of certain fungi or molds. They cannot then be expected to produce as well as if they grew up to be strong healthy plants.

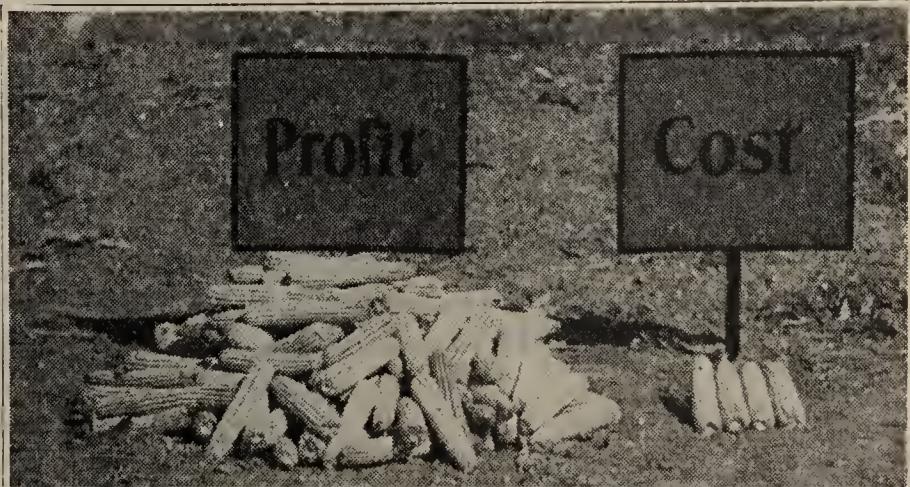
Semesan, Jr., won't cause any planter trouble. . . . It is very finely ground—literally smooth as silk, no friction. Is dropped easily by the planter.

This treatment will pay its cost many times over. . . . It certainly has been doing just that, year after year. Two ounces of New Improved Semesan, Jr., treats 1 bu. seed.

Four-ounce can costs you 35 cents; 1-pound can, \$1.00; 5-pound can, \$4.75; 25-pound pail, \$23.25.



ONE POUND TREATS EIGHT BUSHELS SEED CORN





Hoffman's SPRING BARLEY

SIMILAR to corn in feeding value. Comes off early—so when sown along with clover or alfalfa—thus gives the young grass plants the benefit of all moisture possible. Good nurse or grain crop. Sow about 2 bu. per acre.

"WISCONSIN PEDIGREE" BARLEY

THIS popular "Wisconsin Pedigree" variety is a bearded, 6-row type. Has often outyielded other strains by 5 to 8 bushels per acre. Stiff in the straw—stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands tall—ripens uniformly—its large heads fill well—develop fully.

"VELVET" BARLEY

GROWS beards, but smooth ones. They don't have the sharp barbs or hooks on them. Makes a safe feed. Yields well. Strong straw. Matures early. A sure cropper. . . . We also offer "Wisconsin 38"—another good velvet-type strain. . . . Good yielder. Supply limited. Suggest quick orders.

"BEARDLESS" BARLEY

FINE for a nusecrop for spring-sown alfalfa. Also desired by many for the grain crop it produces. Heads stand erect, straw is strong. Supply is limited. Suggest very early orders. May we substitute another variety if the Beardless should all be sold when your order arrives?

"CERESAN"

TREATMENT FOR OATS—WHEAT—BARLEY

IN a three-year series of tests, on 65 farms, read what happened with seed oats that had been treated with New Improved Ceresan! The average *yield* produced in all these tests over this period was *increased by 18 per cent!*

And the seed-oats treatment with this effective new ethyl mercury phosphate dust amounts to only around 6 cents an acre!

It is also very effective on wheat and barley seed. Diseases that now reduce your yield and steal away your profit, can be controlled easily and at very low cost by dust-treating the seed with this New Improved Ceresan! Farmers and farm authorities alike endorse its value in controlling covered smut, black loose smut, stripe and seedling blight.

Every oats grower should apply this treatment, even if the seed is not supposed to be in any way infected—because the cost of this effective precaution is so very small. In Iowa State Bulletin you find printed: "In 1934 this dust practically eliminated smut on 60 different farmers' lots of oats. 400 rows were planted with treated seed. And smut occurred in only 4 plants out of the 400. In the 400 rows planted with seed not treated, there were 2,466 smutted plants."

Don't try to outguess the smut. Clean or smutty, treat your seed oats—barley—wheat—with New Improved Ceresan. If the seed is smutty, the treatment usually will control the smut and increase the yield, too. If the seed is clean, New Improved Ceresan will often increase the yield anyway. There's nothing to be gained by guessing; play safe and treat with Ceresan.

ONE-HALF OUNCE TREATS A BUSHEL

That's all it takes—a half ounce of dust per bushel of seed. Quickly and easily applied by means of a rotary seed-treater or by the shovel method. After treating the seed should be stored in a pile of sacks for 24 hours before planting.

Prices: 1-pound can, 75 cents; 5-pound can, \$3.00.

use
this



FOR BIGGER YIELDS OF
BETTER OATS
AND BARLEY



ONE POUND
TREATS
32 BUSHELS SEED



SPRING WHEAT

"MARQUIS" VARIETY

YIELDS fairly well. Makes good flour. Sow Spring Wheat in the higher portions of Pennsylvania and in States to the North. Marquis is early and not often subject to rust and disease. Grain is smaller than Winter Wheat. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota—is clean, and carries the tendencies of the Northwest—earliness, hardiness, productiveness.

SPELTZ

ADAPTED to a wide range of soil and climate. Eaten by cows—horses—cattle—hogs. Often mixed with bran shorts.

Resists drought. Ripens early. Does not rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Grows on poor land. Sow 2 bushels per acre—handle like oats.

SPRING RYE

SOWN to produce grain, also sown with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes—and for nurse crops. Should be sown early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North. Spring Rye is not as plump grained as Winter Rye. Doesn't grow as tall.

"Glad to say that I received 1,150 bu. of Forward Wheat this year when I threshed. This was grown on 34 acres, and as you know I have been using your seed for several years and I am very much pleased, for it stands well in a storm and that is what I like."

Edward M. Byers,
New Windsor, Md.

Hoffman's Buckwheat Seed

Here is a crop that is overlooked in many sections, but it shouldn't be. It is a dependable cropper. Grows almost anywhere — on any kind of soil.

•

BUCKWHEAT is a good producer of grain, and also serves as a "catch" crop that may be sown where other crops have failed or where hardly anything else will grow. Valuable for bees, too.

May be seeded all of June and first half of July. Only one bushel of seed per acre is needed. Yield in grain and straw is heavy, even on thin soils.

Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed.

Wherever there is the possibility of other crops failing, Buckwheat seed should be kept on hand ready for quick seeding. Besides producing heavy crops on poor soils, it must be remembered that Buckwheat is not hard on land. Altogether, Buckwheat has few rivals as a "catch" crop.

Most folks prefer the "Japanese" variety of Buckwheat, a dark brown, good-sized kernel, that yields very well. See Price List.



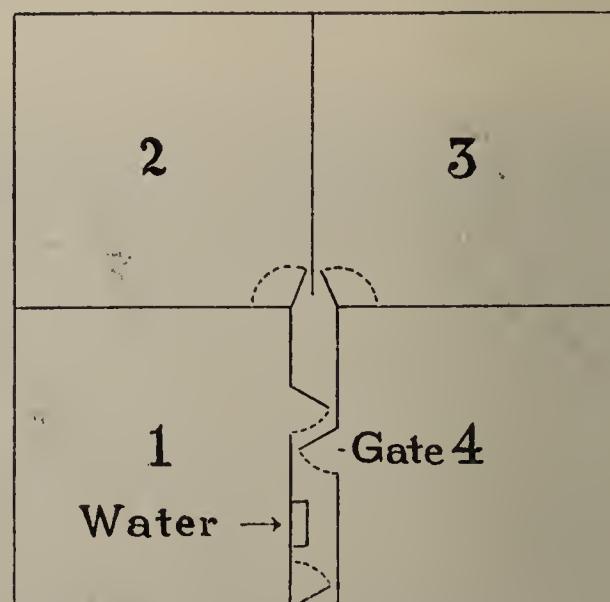
PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Profitable pasture management has recently become one of the most important problems of the successful dairyman. Good pastures are the keystone of the dairy business. Illustrated herewith is a diagram of an efficient management plan that has been adopted by several larger dairies. In following this plan it usually is desirable to have the four plots approximately of four acres each and located as near to the barn as possible. One lane serves all of the plots. The gate to any one plot will allow access to water, and the cows can be driven to and from the pasture with minimum work.

Depending on the rainfall during the summer, it may be necessary to turn the cattle off all of the plots, for a period. Mowing each plot two or three times a year will aid in weed elimination and help improve the stand of grass. Dragging the plots with a harrow to spread the droppings will prevent the pollution or spotting of the pastures to a large extent.

Two factors are of utmost importance in building and maintaining a good pasture. The first is proper fertilization and the second a proper mixture of grasses of high quality.

Since both of these are entirely local problems differing with soil conditions, previous use of the land and location, it is advised that a study be made in co-operation with your county agent. Have him outline a fertilizer treatment for you and then follow his directions. In the same way he will suggest the proper grass mixture for your own conditions. Hoffman's grass seeds have made successful pastures on thousands of farms. You can count on them to be equally successful on yours. Good seed is of utmost importance in pasture management. It never pays to take a chance on cheap or unknown grass seed. Be safe. Use Hoffman's seed and follow the advice of your county agent.



HOFFMAN'S PASTURE GRASSES

A GOOD pasture will make money for you. . . . And one step toward getting a good pasture, is to sow good seed. . . . Such is here offered you. Tested seed of many varieties—grasses that are known to best serve Eastern farmers. For quotations see Price List, mailed with this catalog.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

HERE'S how you can make money on your idle land—land that you cannot farm, because it is too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet. Put that land to work for you. Do as thousands of other successful farmers have done. Sow this mixture of selected Pasture Grasses that will produce Hay or Pasture, for many years to come, on your land that is not suited for general farming.

Get either of these two mixtures. The Highland Mixture for well-drained, hilly land, and the Lowland Mixture, for low, wet land; meadows, etc. This mixture is made up of carefully selected grasses, blended in their proper proportions. This mixture contains the Blue Grasses, Herds Grass or Red Top, Rye Grasses and Fescues, other permanent grasses, some Timothy and a proper proportion of the Clovers—thus making up a well-balanced mixture produced under the direction of the highest authorities and verified by our own practical experience. Plant either Spring or Fall. Sow about one bushel—32 pounds to the acre.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (14 lbs. per bu.)

AMERICA's best-known cultivated pasture grass. Grows anywhere in the Eastern and Northern States. Kentucky Blue is one of our hardiest perennial grasses. It spreads rapidly by means of its running rootlets and it does especially well in limestone soils. It is a low growing grass compared to some others. It rarely exceeds two feet. It is a slow grower. Sow other varieties with Kentucky Blue if you want a pasture plot quickly. Sow about 40 pounds per acre.

RED TOP (32 lbs. per bu.)

THE grass that grows under almost all conditions—will grow on wet land. Thrives on sour soils. Resists drought. Is a fast and vigorous grower. Sow in Spring or Fall. Plant Red Top and it will soon spread and supplant other grasses. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal Hay plant sown. Good for pasture mixtures, being a fast, sure, steady grower. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

CANADA BLUE GRASS (14 lbs. per bu.)

SIMILAR to Kentucky Blue. A shorter, more wiry, coarser and faster growing grass. Will grow where Kentucky will not. Sow this on your mountainous country and rocky soil. Makes somewhat less feed per acre.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS (24 lbs. per bu.)

SOMETIMES called Perennial Rye. For good, quick, rich grazing. Can be cropped close. Grows on any soil—not too wet. Relished by all live stock. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre.

NATIVE RYE GRASS (24 lbs. per bu.)

IS SURE and speedy grower. Plant every Spring. Will not live over winter. Heavy growth.

BROMUS INERMIS (14 lbs. per bu.)

A HARDY perennial. Best on rich soils. Sow any time. Roots deeply. Stands drought and cold. A coarse pasture grass. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (14 lbs. per bu.)

A WONDERFUL grass for poor soils. Grows tall, rank and fast. Lasts for years. A hardy deep-rooted grass that stands drought and cold. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.



"Enclosed please find a snapshot of a few of my cows in that wonderful pasture. This is a field into which I sowed the seed which I ordered from you last year. It certainly was a great pasture. All my neighbors asked me where I got the seed. I told them 'you can always depend on A. H. Hoffman, Inc.' The grass grew very thick and fast. The seed corn which I ordered from you this spring was also a great success."

Peter Sofet, Riegelsville, Pa.

ORCHARD GRASS (14 lbs. per bu.)

HARDY, tall, leafy, nourishing grass for Hay or Pasture. Grows well anywhere—on any soil. Stands drought. One of the earliest Spring grasses—lasts well into the fall. Cut Hay when in bloom—otherwise it gets too woody. Stands close cropping. Grows in tufts or bunches. Lasts for years. Sow 30 pounds per acre.

MEADOW FESCUE (24 lbs. per bu.)

OFTEN called English Blue. It is not like the Kentucky Blue, however. Grows anywhere but does better on low, damp locations. Comes early—lasts through the season. Stands dry or freezing weather. A hardy grass. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Fine for Meadows. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

•

**Hoffman's
LAWN
SEED**

THIS is seed that is *made to produce a good lawn . . .* not a mixture of cheap-quality seeds that must compete in the matter of price-per-pound with so much of the so-called Lawn Seed that is on today's markets.

Hoffman's Lawn Seed is a blend of fine-leaved, hardy grasses that lives through severe Winters, stands steady use, and keeps a good appearance. . . . If carefully sown on good soil, it will produce a fine lawn, even, fine in texture. You sow this seed with the assurance that you are sowing the best to be had. Wish you could see the many fine lawns produced with this seed.

Hoffman SHADY LAWN Seed is a combination of special grass seeds whose growth is adapted to shady places.

The fancy BENT GRASS Seed, in top quality, is also on hand at all times. . . . Where continuous care can be given, and conditions are favorable, splendid results are obtained from its use. See Price List.



Hoffman's SUDAN GRASS SEED

HERE is a crop that should not be overlooked. It has proven to be a life-saver during several of these recent drought years. When nothing else would come through, Sudan did—and it did take good care of a mighty grave situation as far as Summer hay was concerned.

The quantity of Sudan Seed available this year is supposed to be quite a bit less than a normal supply. In spite of this, very fair prices will likely rule the markets—and Sudan will still make a mighty inexpensive seeding. It will again play a very important part in many a farmer's Summer hay and pasture program.

Walter Townsend, of Cochranville, Pa., says that **four acres Sudan Pasture carried 20 cows for four weeks**. . . . And adds that he can depend on just about that same kind of pasture year after year—even during the hottest part of the Summer.

There are a few other reports on these pages about what other Hoffman patrons are doing with Sudan—but many more folks have found this crop a great help when they need that help the most.

Mr. Townsend sows much heavier than other folks do— $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed per acre. Credits his success to heavy seeding. He sows Winter Rye in the Fall, pastures it in the Spring, until late April—then sows his Sudan Seed on that ground, and has been having continuous pasture until frost.

Sudan grows quickly. First crop is often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days after planting. Second crop sometimes in-



side the next 45 to 50 days. The plant stools remarkably. Its hay is equal to Timothy Hay—analysis shows 9.13 per cent protein. Stems are not extra heavy even though plant grows tall. For hay, cut when in bloom or a little earlier—about the time the heads appear.

Sudan is an annual—re-seeded each year. When other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan keeps supplying pasture.

Don't sow Sudan until the soil is warm—corn-planting time or a little later. Seed can be drilled or broadcast—cover a half inch. Broadcast 18 to 24 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas, making a fine combination. Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage.

"I desire to state our success with Hoffmann Sudan Seed. We drilled our first small field May 15th. July 1st we turned out our 30 cows and heifers and had pasture which hid the year-old animals. July 23rd drilled Sudan again, cut 2 tons hay per acre and pastured for 23 days or till frost, after cutting."

S. O. McCormick,
New Salem, Penna.

"The Sudan Grass seed I purchased of you last spring came up fine. Had a fine crop. Will need more seeds this spring."

T. E. Conner,
Oxford, Pa.

"I sowed 5 acres to Sudan Grass seed in May. In July I pastured 30 head of cattle on it for two weeks. Then I took them off for one month, and after that I pastured the cattle all fall on it and think very much of it as a pasture."

M. R. Cole,
Stewartsville, N. J.

"The Sudan Grass did well and proved timely. Stock like it well, both as pasture and hay. The second crop was best for hay."

A. Emil Johnson;
Hamburg, Pa.

*Below—Second
Growth Sudan
Grass.*





WEEDS— Profit Robbers!

One of the greatest wastes in farming.
Weeds may crowd out a whole crop.
They suck out the vitality the crop
needs.

Quickly occupy the soil.
Consume the fertilizer applied.
Often cut down the market price of
a crop.

WHY SOW WEEDS?

Don't sow weeds . . . you don't have to!
Selecting weed-free seed, and keeping
weeds out of Hoffman's Seeds, is our one
big year-round job. But sticking right at
this job faithfully has had much to do
with the success of this business.

**SOW HOFFMAN'S SEEDS AND BE
FREE FROM WEEDS**

Hoffman's CRIMSON CLOVER SEED

A VALUABLE legume crop for Summer and early Fall sowing. Unsurpassed for green manure. Also useful as a cover crop, for pasture, soiling, and hay. Will grow on poorer land than Red Clover, and add much fertility to the soil. Gathers great nodules of nitrogen-fixing bacteria at its roots.

Best suited for sections south of Pennsylvania, but can be used successfully in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey. Seeded from June 15th to late August. Not sown in the Spring. Matures in June. Often broadcast in corn fields at last cultivation. Should be put in carefully prepared ground after Spring crops are removed. Sow 20 pounds per acre. Be sure to inoculate the seed. See page 10.

Crimson will make only a moderate growth in the Fall, but comes up quickly in the Spring and matures early. . . . Crimson is not as hardy as some plants, therefore must be handled with more care and patience. Most failures with Crimson are due to not covering the seed properly, thin sowing, poor seed, lack of inoculation. In a careful farmer's hands Crimson Clover can be made a source of good profit on many a farm.

"Over 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of clover hay per acre from Hoffman's Extra Quality Red Clover and Alsike," says Al. C. Demmy, Harrisburg, Pa.

**INOCULATE
This Seed
IT PAYS!
See Page 10**





Hoffman's MILLET SEED

MILLET grows quickly—serves well for emergency production of hay. Sown in June and July. Makes a heavy crop. Grows well, even on average to poor quality land. Used largely as a "catch" crop where an earlier seeding of something else has failed.

Millet should be cut for hay before its seeds harden, and before the growth becomes too woody. If good judgment is followed as to time of cutting, nutritious hay will result. A safe rule is—cut millet when the seed-heads have come on about a third of the plants.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

FORMERLY called German Millet. Makes a heavy yield. Takes ten days to two weeks longer than Hungarian, but is more leafy and produces a more satisfactory hay. In Pennsylvania and to the South seven to nine weeks are needed to make a crop. For hay sow three pecks seed per acre, 48 pounds per bushel. See Price List.

"HUNGARIAN" MILLET

PREFERRED by some folks. Adapted to Northern conditions. Always dependable for a crop. Comes around ten days earlier than the usual Golden Millet—yet not as leafy. Sow three pecks per acre. 48 pounds is sold as a bushel.

"JAPANESE" MILLET

A TALL variety. Thrives on poor soil. Sometimes called by the name of "Million Dollar" Grass. Has yielded as high as 20 tons per acre. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured, makes valuable hay. Sow a half bushel per acre. Thirty-two pounds is a bushel. Cover the seed well for better results.

GOLDEN MILLET AND COW PEAS (Mixed)

HALF a bushel Millet with a bushel Cow Peas per acre makes a fine hay or green feed combination. Grows tall, and gives good tonnage. The Millet stalks help hold up the Cow Peas (a legume) while growing. This makes for cleaner hay. The combination is really more valuable than would either be if sown alone for haying purposes.

**"Emergency"
Summer
Pasture
Mixture
for
HOGS
SHEEP
CATTLE
POULTRY**

THIS mixture of quick-growing seeds will meet the demands of farmers who want to grow quickly, at little labor and expense, green feed for farm stock. It should be planted at the rate of about seventy pounds per acre. Can be broadcast by hand or with a seeder and harrowed in. Can also be sown with a grain drill.

With favorable weather a satisfactory growth will result in four weeks, which may be profitably pastured by hogs or sheep. For cattle it would be best to cut the growth and haul to the cattle either in the stable or in pens, to prevent damage from stamping. After the growth has been cut off or pastured down, it will come up again.

The feed grown from this mixture is of a succulent nature, and helps to produce flesh, fat, wool and dairy products. The seeds in it are quick growing, and adapted for Summer feeding. Must not be sown before June 1st and not later than August 1st. The growth will continue until frost, but will not stand the Winters. See Price List.

•

"CLOVER SICKNESS"—Then What?

JUST as in the case of human beings, right diet and healthy surroundings ward off disease.

There are five practical suggestions made by students of clover sickness:

1. *Plow deep* and prepare the soil deep and thoroughly to encourage thrifty root growth.
2. *Apply lime* and work it in deep, because lime encourages root development, encourages the growth of beneficial root nodule bacteria, and discourages to some extent the injurious organisms. Surface lime doesn't help much if the under-surface is sour.
3. *Inoculate* with the right kind of root nodule bacteria to promote accumulation of nitrogen to feed the plants.
4. *Fertilize* for healthy, vigorous growth. Shortage of plant food, especially phosphorous, is one of the prime causes of clover sickness.
5. *Rotate*. Do not grow clover on the same land twice without other crops intervening in the rotation. Where soils are badly "clover sick" defer growing clover on them for a few years and in the meantime grow other legumes such as alfalfa, soy beans or sweet clover.





Sow RAPE SEED for Quick Pasture

•

ONE of the best Summer and Fall pastures for sheep and hogs. Very inexpensive to sow and grow. Soil needs hardly any preparation. Takes only 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. Seeded all through the Spring and up to the end of August. Besides sowing alone, can be sown in corn fields, or along with many other seeds for pasture purposes. May be pastured when about ten inches tall. Makes a second growth.

No land should be allowed to loaf, when such an inexpensive crop is available. Succeeds all over the nation. Thrives on all sorts of soils. See Price List.

•

Hoffman's
VETCH
SEED

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH may be seeded from July to October. Very hardy—lives through the Winter. Fine cover crop. Gathers much nitrogen at its roots. Valuable for hay, pasture, green feed, and for plowing under for soil improvement. For best results is seeded with rye or wheat. Sow 30 to 60 pounds per acre. Seed should be covered about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Soil should be well prepared. Seed inoculated.

Vetch should be cut for hay when the pods are about half formed. For green feed, cut when in full bloom. Often used as cover crop in orchards. . . . See Price List.



SPRING VETCH—often called Common or Oregon Vetch. Not a winter-hardy plant, like the Hairy Vetch. But makes a good growth when sown in the Spring of the year. Often sown with Spring grains—oats, rye, or barley. Cost is low. 50 pounds per bushel. See Price List.

COW HORN TURNIP SEED

SOWN in corn fields, two to four pounds per acre. The turnip grows long. Roots penetrate deeply into the soil and bring to the surface fertility that would otherwise not become available. Tops are eaten greedily by sheep, hogs and poultry. Roots add humus to soil and improve its condition. Sown July and August. See Price List.

KAFFIR CORN

GROWS five to seven feet tall. Stems bear numerous wide leaves. Stalk is brittle and juicy. Makes excellent fodder, either green or dry, highly relished by stock. Produces heavy crop of seed, 50 to 60 bushels—useful for poultry feed. . . . For grain sow in rows three feet apart, sowing four to seven pounds seed per acre. . . . For fodder sow a bushel per acre, broadcast or in drills. Plant late May or early June for grain. . . . Late May to July for forage.

SORGHUM or CANE

A GREAT forage crop. Plant in June and July. Broadcast with grain drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 1 bushel per acre. If planted in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed is enough per acre. Any ground that will produce will grow Sorghum. The growth is on the order of corn and rapid. May be pastured by all stock. Feed gradually at first to prevent bloating. Valuable soiling crop. If cut when young and about two feet high, will renew itself for later cutting. An acre of Sorghum yielding 15 tons of green forage would feed fifty cows for ten days.

Sorghum may be cut and dried, and fed to all farm live stock. Does well all over the East and South. "Early Amber" is the preferred variety. See Price List.

Sudan Grass and Sweet Clover for Pasture

Sudan grass makes a splendid pasture during the last half of July, August and September. First-year sweet clover makes an excellent pasture during September and October. Second-year sweet clover is at its best for pasture in May and June. Apparently, therefore, it is possible for sudan grass to bridge over the gap between second-year sweet clover pasture and first-year sweet clover pasture.

Most people who pasture sudan grass make the mistake of turning livestock on it too soon. The sudan grass should be allowed to get at least two feet high, which means that it can very rarely be pastured before July 4th.



WINTER WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY

INCREASED Winter Wheat yields of 5, 8 or 10 bushels per acre, and more than that sometimes . . . that is what Eastern farmers are getting right along from fields they sow to new Hoffman Seed Wheat. Many of them *change their seed every year*, for their *entire acreage!* Just because they *get more wheat!*

No prices can be quoted now—not until after harvest. But prices won't be high. Costs you but very little to change your seed . . . and judging by what many thousands of folks have gained, the change will pay you big! How many acres shall we figure on for you? Will you please say?

WINTER BARLEY—RYE. . . . Supplies of both these seeds will be harvested this summer, and closely cleaned and graded for your orders. Please call on us for your supply—the quality will please you well!

"My last wheat from your Leaps Prolific ran $33\frac{1}{3}$ bu. per acre. Farmers around me average about 25 bu. per acre."

Harry A. Eaton,
Adamstown, Md.

"678 bu. Leaps Prolific from $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres."

J. Harold Little,
Hanover, Pa.

"I have always received clean seed from you people and recommend your seed to anyone who wants good, clean seed true to name."

J. P. Hinderliter,
Mayport, Pa.

SEED POTATOES

PLANT Northern-grown, disease-free, Seed Potatoes. Make sure that your careful preparation and cultivation counts for the most! You spend a lot of time on this crop—and plenty of money on machinery, fertilizer, spray materials. You have expensive details to watch all along the line—and the seed is very important.

Here is Quality Seed. Grown in Northern Michigan, Northern Maine, and Northern New York. It has been proven time and again that the right seed from these sources make better yields than home-grown seed can. . . . Start your Potato crop right—plant the right seed! Here it is—quoted to you under our Freight-Paid Terms. See page 33.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (Certified)

ONE of the best-liked standard sorts grown. Of very best eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeping potato. Of all the later types of Maine-grown seed, there is no variety that has more friends and more successful users. Here is fine seed of it this year.

**It Pays to Treat
Seed Potatoes
with
"New Improved
SEMESAN BEL"**
Costs only 2c or 3c bu.

—see page 74



Hoffman's SEED POTATOES

"IRISH COBBLER" (Certified)

THIS is Maine-grown seed—the best selling variety. And truly a money-maker. More than half of our orders call for Irish Cobblers. It is the earliest standard-crop white potato. You doubtless know all about its merits. It is round to oblong in shape. Shallow eyes and indent at the stem end. A delicious, mealy potato. Stores well. Eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. A favorite for commercial planting.

Early harvest potatoes often reap the benefit of better prices. Because of this and its exceptional ability to yield big crops, the Irish Cobbler is a bigger favorite today than ever. This seed is of exceptional quality—bound to please you!

"SIR WALTER RALEIGH"—"CARMAN NO. 3"

THESE are two favorable sorts—very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—both have the qualities wanted on the table, fine texture, mealy and tasty. They ripen in mid-season. Both are good yielders.

"EARLY ROSE"

EVERYONE knows this fine old variety . . . pink skin. Rather oblong, medium size. Quite early in maturity. Fine for garden use. Supply is limited.

"WHITE RURAL" (Certified)

KNOWN by some as "Rural New Yorker." An old favorite. Bred and developed by same methods as above Russets. Worthy seed of a heavy-yielding white potato.





SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN MICHIGAN "RUSSET" (Certified)

A FAMOUS variety that has truly made several records. . . . John Smith, of Lebanon County (Pa.), averaged *352 bushels per acre on 56 acres!* Another great yield was made by Yeagle Bros., of Bucks County (Pa.), in 1932, with the same strain of Michigan Seed here offered you. They actually had one patch that yielded at the rate of *624 bushels per acre!*

The Russet is a hardy grower. Fine root system—resists disease—easy to harvest—stores well—a good cooker. A real money-making variety because it is a dependable, heavy yielder.

The famous Tuber-Unit Seed Selection method produces this seed.

By this method everything undesirable is removed from the seed-stock, and you are assured top-notch seed quality.

NEW YORK "RUSSET" (Certified)

MANY potato men prefer this seed. Cost is lower. Many records show it equal in quality, freedom from disease, and yielding ability to seed from other sources. . . . It is likewise of Tuber-Unit parentage. One user averaged 460 bushels per acre. Some forty checks in eleven counties revealed very good yields.

SEME SAN BEL

Low-Cost Treatment for INCREASING POTATO YIELDS

DIP-TREAT your seed potatoes with *New Improved* Semesan Bel this season . . . and look forward to a bigger yield of better potatoes—at less cost! It's so easy—just dip and plant!

In actual farm tests, this quick dip treatment has given yield increases, averaging 13.6 per cent. It checks seed-piece decay, improves stands, and reduces or prevents crop damage from seed-borne Rhizoctonia and scab. Some gains have been reported as high as 25 per cent.

Disease steals your potato profits by decreasing the yield and lowering the market value. A loss in yield of only 10 per cent frequently may represent the profit on your entire planting. Seed-rotting is another big loss in many sections. These two needless losses can be largely prevented by treating the seed, before planting, with Improved Semesan Bel potato dip.

Treat only uncertified seed? No . . . treat certified or apparently disease-free seed, too. It may carry even a small trace of disease that the treatment will overcome. And the certified seed will rot just as quickly in cold wet soils as any other seed—therefore treating it is a paying operation.

COSTS SO LITTLE—2 TO 3 CENTS PER BUSHEL

BECAUSE it costs such a trifling sum, compared to everything else you spend to put out a potato crop . . . is why you should apply Semesan Bel to all seed.

35.4 MORE BUSHELS PER ACRE BY TREATING

ON SIX practical farms in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Maine, Ohio and New York, careful records were kept—in actual field demonstrations, where seed potatoes were treated with semesan Bel, and where they were not. . . . The average increase in yield on all six farms was exactly 35.4 bushels per acre

—thus proving the wisdom of this quick one-minute dip.

No question remains—it pays beyond all doubt to treat Seed Potatoes with improved Semesan Bel. . . . Prices: 4-ounce tin costs you 50 cents; 1-pound tin, \$1.65; 5-pound tin, \$7.00; 25-pound pail, \$31.25.



A POUND TREATS 60 TO 80
BUSHELS OF POTATOES



A good SEED SOWER

for
hand sowing
of most seeds

The “CAHOON”

THIS IMPROVED CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER sows all kinds of grain and grass seed. Sows them faster, more evenly and with less waste than can be done by other means. This machine has also been used with good success in distributing GRANULAR FERTILIZER.

Made almost entirely of iron and steel and having no complicated parts to wear or get out of order, the Cahoon Sower will last and give perfect satisfaction over a long period of years. Saves its cost in a comparatively short time.



Will sow four to eight acres an hour, depending upon the efficiency of the operator, condition of the land and weight of the seed. Its operation is so simple that a person with no experience in hand sowing can operate it with entire success.

Can be used on rough or steep land. Or early in the season when the land is too soft for team or tractor. Is almost indispensable on the farm. Can be operated successfully wherever a person can walk.

THE FRAME and HANDLE GEAR are made of malleable iron—practically unbreakable.

HOPPER and BREAST PLATE are sheet steel, wire bound—insuring great rigidity.

The BAG is made of heavy, wear-resisting duck which with hopper holds about twenty-two quarts.

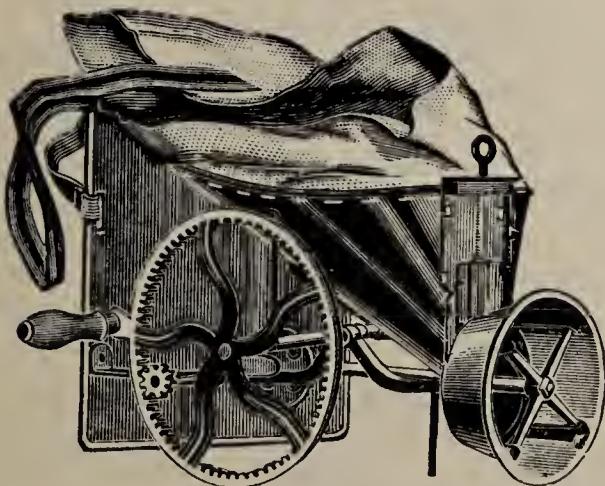
The DISCHARGER is steel without seam. It throws the seed evenly to right and left in front of the operator—not against his person.

The WINGS in the discharger are made adjustable so that if, owing to a side wind or other cause, distribution of seed should be more to one side than the other, it can be adjusted to sow evenly.

There are two gates, one within the other, which govern the quantity of seed used very closely. The large gate is for grain or coarse seed. The small gate within the larger is used only when sowing grass seed.

Complete and easily understood instructions accompany each machine.

Price . . .
\$4.50 each
(Postage Paid)



**The
“CLIPPER”
SEED
CLEANER
FOR
CLEANING
THE SEED
YOU GROW
ON YOUR
FARM**

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a “Clipper” Seed Cleaner to make it “fit to sow.” The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. It is well made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a lifetime and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The “Clipper” is used by Seedsmen all over the world. Also by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and Seed Breeders everywhere.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The “Clipper” Screen Outfit (12 screens) is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

The Vertical Air Blast of the “Clipper” is a feature that no other cleaner has and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: So satisfactory has been the work of the thousands of “Clippers” placed among our customers—that our usual offer is extended: You must be pleased with the work of the “Clipper” Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for full refund of the purchase price.

No. 1-B “Clipper” is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bushels Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

No. 2-B “Clipper” does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bushels grain and 15 bushels grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 pounds. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning, power should be applied— $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower is sufficient.

PRICES—See Price List. Send orders for “Clipper” Cleaners to us for shipment direct from Landisville.



SEEDING RATES Information

"Successful Farmers Recommend Heavy Seeding." The right quantity differs in different sections—depends on location and nature of soils. Spare seeding is not economical. Best qualities of seed are cheapest in the end—extra cost per acre is small and results more satisfactory. Table suggests quantities per acre that may be of help.

SEEDS	Per Bu. Weight	Pounds Per Acre	TIME OF SEEDING
Alfalfa.....	60	15-20	March May—Aug. Sept.
Alsike.....	60	6-9	Feb. June—Aug. Oct.
Barley.....	48	72-96	April—June
Blue Grass.....	14	30-35	Apr. June—Aug. Sept.
Buckwheat.....	48	48-60	June—July
Cane, Sorghum...	50	60-65	May—July
Corn.....	56	8-10	May—June
Corn, Ensilage....	56	10-20	May—June
Cow Horn Turnip.		3-5	June—September
Clover, Crimson..	60	15-20	July—September
Clover, Red.....	60	8-10	Feb. Apr.—Aug. Oct.
Clover, Sweet.....	60	15-20	March May—Aug. Sept.
Clover, White....	60	6-8	Apr. June—Aug. Oct.
Economical Mixt..	56	12-20	March May—Aug. Oct.
Hog Pasture.....		50-70	May—August
Lawn Grass.....	20	100-150	Apr. June—Aug. Oct.
Meadow Fescue...	24	30-50	Apr. May—Aug. Sept.
Millet, German...	48	40-50	May—July
Millet, Hungarian.	48	40-50	May—July
Millet, Japanese...	32	25-40	May—July
Oats.....	32	70-100	March—May
Orchard Grass....	14	30-45	Apr. May—Aug. Sept.
Peas, Canada.....	60	75-100	February—April
Peas, Cow.....	60	60-90	May—August
Rape, Dwarf Essex.	50	5-8	April—August
Red Top.....	32	10-12	Apr. June—Sept. Nov.
Rye Grass.....	24	30-45	Apr. June—Aug. Oct.
Rye, Spring.....	56	56-84	March—May
Soy Beans.....	60	60-90	May—August
Sudan.....		18-35	May—July
Timothy.....	45	8-12	March June—Aug. Nov.
Vetch, Spring.....	50	50-70	March—May
Vetch, Winter.....	60	30-60	July—November
Wheat.....	60	90-120	September—October

TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE

Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory. . . . The following clause, approved by the American Seed-Trade Association (of which we are members) and same as published by other responsible seed firms, is to be made plain. A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. . . . Hoffman's Seeds will please you—and "MAKE MONEY FOR YOU!"

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IF PRICES CHANGE

SEED markets change, and orders sometimes come in at wrong prices. When the buyer overpays a small amount, a little extra seed is added. When a larger amount is overpaid, a check is mailed to him refunding the amount due. Many hundreds of such checks are mailed each season. . . .

When prices are higher than the customer has paid, what shall be done then? Ask for more money or decrease the quantity of seed? Will each customer please help us decide? Please tell us what you prefer us to do in such a circumstance. . . . Our guarantee is that we will strain a point whenever possible to handle each order to your satisfaction. New Price Lists will be mailed as often as you like—just ask for them at any time.

**"THE MEMORY OF QUALITY, especially in SEEDS,
REMAINS LONG AFTER PRICE IS FORGOTTEN"**
Sow Hoffman's QUALITY SEEDS!

FROM

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Landisville,
(*Lancaster County*)
Penna.

Hoffman's Seeds

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER COUNTY) PA.

"Hoffmann's Seeds Make Money For You"

SOLD
TO (Name)

DATE

**POST
OFFICE (Address)**

R. F. D. No.

COUNTY

STATE

SHIP TO
(Name of Place)

COUNTY

STATE

WHEN

HOW SHIP

FREIGHT PAID ON 100 LBS. OR MORE INTO PENNA. AND NEARBY STATES — SEE CATALOG.
NECESSARY BAGS SUPPLIED FREE — EXPRESS CHARGES COLLECT AT BUYER'S STATION.

CONDITIONS ON REVERSE SIDE ARE A PART OF THIS ORDER

TWO WAYS TO PAY- (1) You may send payment right along with your order, or (2) If you prefer to pay when seeds arrive please write the name of your bank on line below and the necessary papers will be sent there.

Name of Bank.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Seed you order from Hoffman's must be satisfactory on its arrival, or may be returned at once, and your money will be refunded.

.... Hoffman's Seeds will please you and make money for you.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Hoffman's Seeds
A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

LANDISVILLE

(Lancaster County)

PENNA.

"QUALITY SEEDS SINCE 1899"

YOUR SEED ORDER—PLEASE?

It certainly will be appreciated. Small orders—large orders—both are welcome here. All will be filled promptly, and with seed that just can't help but please you. . . . Let us serve you. . . . A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

IMPORTANT . . . NOTICE

When you make up a Hoffman seed order, you don't have to pay anything extra for bags needed to ship your seeds . . . because

BAGS ARE FREE

and if your freight station is located in any one of these eleven states . . . Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Delaware, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Connecticut,

**FREIGHT WILL BE PAID
on every seed shipment of
100 POUNDS OR OVER**

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS are made with charges COLLECT at your station. On 100 pounds or over, we will refund the amount we would have paid as freight charges —this to help you pay the express charges.

SHIPMENTS BY MAIL

Please add an extra sum to your order to cover postage. . . . We do not quote postpaid prices. . . . Consult your mail carrier for cost of mailing.

HOW YOU PAY FOR SEED

You may send payment right along with your order . . . most people do. . . . If you prefer to pay when seed arrives, please tell us the name of your bank and the necessary papers will be sent there.

SOW

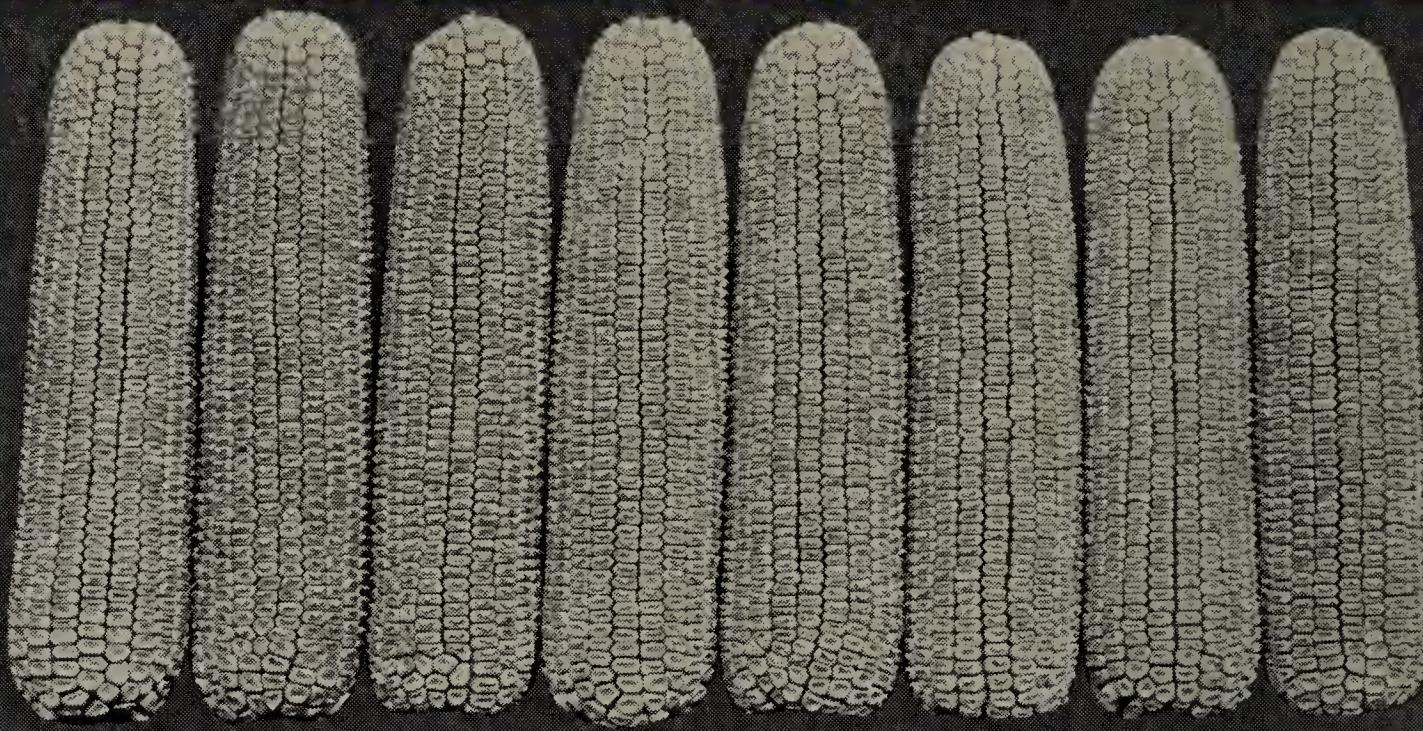
**Hoffman's
Seeds**



**THEY WILL
MAKE
MONEY
FOR YOU**

**A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.**

HOFFMAN'S



Quality Farm Seeds Since 1899

